

Labour faces assault on secret ballots

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock's campaign to haul his party out of the clutches of the left will come under intense pressure at the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool. A concerted attempt will be launched to torpedo moderate commitments on industrial relations and nuclear power.

The Labour leader is determined that the right of workers to a secret ballot before a strike — enshrined in the Conservative Trade Union Act, 1984 — must be retained in any future legislation, a pledge underlined in the joint Labour/TUC strategy document on the issue.

But the conference, starting in two weeks' time, will be the setting for a concerted bid by the left-dominated unions, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), to throw it out.

Both unions want all reference to secret ballots deleted and the National Union of Mineworkers amendment says unions should be free to determine their rules and constitution "in accordance with International Labour Organization convention and without State interference".

Other big unions likely to back the revolt include the National Union of Public Employees and the National and Local Government Officers' Association.

On energy policy, the NUM

and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs want to ditch Labour's vague commitment to phase out nuclear power over a number of decades and replace it with an immediate halt to the country's nuclear programme.

The NUM argues that in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, atomic energy is seen by the public as representing "an unacceptable risk to life and the environment". The union calls for an integrated energy policy based on coal, with alternative energy sources as a back-up.

The prospect of a damaging left-right clash is underlined by a call from the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union for the nuclear programme to be frozen pending thorough investigation of the Soviet accident.

Mr Kinnock is well aware that secret ballots are one of the most popular planks in the Conservatives' industrial relations laws and that his efforts to present his party as moderate and responsible would suffer a huge setback if he were forced to abandon them.

A hardline policy on nuclear energy would also prove highly embarrassing for Dr Jack Cunningham, the party's environment spokesman, whose Copeland constituency includes the nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield.

During the next fortnight there are likely to be frantic

behind-the-scenes efforts aimed at heading off the threatened defeats through the time-honoured tradition of a TUC fudge.

There were signs of this yesterday with Labour Party sources suggesting that the joint TUC/Labour document did not go so far as to give a statutory guarantee of pre-strike ballots.

Mr Ron Todd, the leader of the TGWU, denied his union was bent on beating off Labour's plans, saying: "If some of the press speculation is that my amendment shows disagreement with the Labour Party, they will be disappointed. I shall be supporting the TUC/Labour Party document on industrial law."

The way appears clear for the conference to strike a contradictory posture — endorsing the joint document while at the same time giving no legal force to pre-strike ballots.

As reported in *The Times* on Saturday, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Commons spokesman on employment, will attend the conference — the first Cabinet minister to accept such an invitation since Mrs Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979.

He will be quick to exploit any divisions to Mr Kinnock's detriment, while also contending that the proposed pact will usher in a return to the days of flying pickets and remove all legal constraints on the closed shop.



Princess Anne adds the final touches, while Zara Phillips is ready to lend a hand.

Fears for fate of British climber

By David Sapped

Uncertainty tinged with fear continued to surround the fate of the British climber Alan Rouse last night, missing since storms enveloped the world's second highest mountain, K2, a fortnight ago.

The Foreign Office was still unable to confirm whether Mr Rouse, aged 34, had died after climbing the north-west ridge of the 28,250 ft mountain.

Five others in the eight-member team, including Julie Tullis, aged 42, from Groombridge, Kent, are known to have died during the descent. Mrs Tullis, a mother of two, died of frost bite and exhaustion in her tent three days after a violent snowstorm trapped the team of Britons, Austrians and Poles at 26,000 ft.

Kurt Diemberger, one of two Austrians who returned to base camp, said yesterday that he believed Mr Rouse, a Merseyside living in Sheffield, to be dead. However, a Foreign Office spokesman said last night there had been no official word of his fate.

The climber, a veteran of 15 Himalayan expeditions, had planned to return to Britain on August 26, the day on which his girlfriend, Miss Deborah Sweeney, aged 30, is expecting their first child.

Last night she was reported to be staying with her father in Halifax, West Yorkshire, where she is a schoolteacher, and praying for Mr Rouse's safe return.

A climbing friend of Mr Rouse, Geoff Birtles, said yesterday: "He disclosed before he left that this was to be his last big mountain, following which he planned to settle down and pursue a business career operating an adventure travel company. Obviously Deborah is shocked and heartbroken."

Mr Birtles said that neither he nor Mr Rouse's family would believe he was dead until word was received from Jim Curran, in charge of the team's base camp and believed to be on a seven-day

Work fit for a princess

Report, page 27

The Phillips family rallied round to put on the British Open Horse Trials at Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

Princess Anne was roped in to put the final touches to the course, designed by Captain Mark Phillips, while their daughter Zara was on hand for the menial tasks.

A crowd of 20,000 lapped up the sunshine and watched Bruce Davidson, the former world champion from the United States, win the competition on JJ Babu — beating Britain's reigning world champion, Virginia Leng on Priceless, into second place.

The Princess and Captain Phillips did not compete. She does not have an advanced horse and he was too busy organizing the trials at the family home.

Posters were displayed on factory walls saying that the exercise had been designed to give management a substantial list of IRA supporters. It added: "These are people who seek to carry out the aims of the Provisional IRA within the company, ie the destruction of loyalism. They will not succeed."

The poster said that the list represented only a proportion of republicans in the company but the group was aware of more workers elsewhere, including members of management.

Nationalists working at the

Inquiry on Ulster work threats

By Richard Ford

The largest employer in Northern Ireland, manufacturing industry is investigating "loyalist" threats to a small number of Roman Catholic workers, as sectarian tension leads to growing intimidation at work and at people's homes.

Employers elsewhere are spending considerable time attempting to reassure frightened workers of their safety while in a town seven miles from Belfast more than 100 Catholic families have been attacked in what is believed to be an attempt to drive them from the town.

In two rural areas at the weekend loyalist band parades were followed by attacks on Catholic property. A company in Co Down has withdrawn from a contract with the security forces after Provisional IRA death threats.

The two sets of paramilitary groupings are feeding off each other, bringing fear to ordinary workers while Catholics in their homes are suffering loyalist anger over the Anglo-Irish agreement.

In east Belfast, the manage-

Sudan rebels shoot down passenger plane

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Anti-government forces shot down a Fokker Friendship aircraft with a Sam 7 missile shortly after it took off from Malakal, 400 miles south of Khartoum, on a scheduled flight on Saturday, killing all 57 passengers, including some foreign aid workers and some children, and the plane's crew.

The Sudan Airways plane had just taken off when it broadcast a distress call.

A spokesman for the Sudan People's Liberation Army, which for the past three years has been fighting a guerrilla war in the country's south, claimed responsibility.

The SPLA had warned earlier that any aircraft flying over the "war zone" would risk being shot down. It said it had banned all flights, including those being made by relief agencies, because the Sudan Army was using them to build up its position there, where several garrisons had been besieged by rebels.

All flights to the southern Sudan were suspended yesterday including an international Red Cross airlift of relief food from Entebbe in Uganda.

Employees of Sudan Airways in Khartoum launched a three-day strike in protest against the lack of safety for planes and against a delay in reporting the crash. Passengers at Khartoum airport also protested, throwing stones onto the runway and delaying incoming flights from the north.

Aid agencies recently appealed to both the Sudanese Government and the SPLA to observe a ceasefire to enable relief food to be flown into parts of the south where about two million people are facing starvation.

Farmers in the area have been unable to plant crops

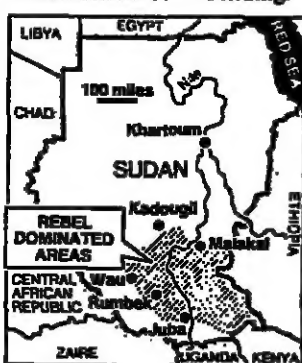
because of the fighting and communications have been cut, making it impossible to move food by road or river. An SPLA spokesman here recently admitted that both sides were using hunger as a weapon.

Last week the SPLA agreed to allow relief supplies to be moved in, provided the flights were made under its auspices. That agreement, however, was later withdrawn.

An SPLA official here claimed that 13,000 Libyans were massing in western Sudan to assist the Government in its drive against the SPLA. There has been no independent confirmation of this.

Talks between the SPLA and the Government have been going on in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, for more than two weeks with no apparent result. Both sides remain sharply divided — the SPLA demanding repeal in southern areas of the controversial Sharia law, which was introduced throughout Sudan by former President Nimeiri.

Mr Sadeq al-Mahdi, the Prime Minister, has set up a committee to consider how the law could be repealed, but the SPLA regards the Government attitude as unbending.



Tomorrow Levels of success

As A-level results arrive, school-leavers must decide: is university still the best route to a career?

League losers

In the first of a series, David Miller asks why success has eluded four big city football clubs — Manchester United, Spurs, Arsenal, and Rangers

Portfolio Gold

● There is £8,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner in the daily competition on Saturday.
● The weekly prize of £8,000 was won outright by Mrs R. Oddy of Edinburgh. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 18; rules and how to play, information service, page 14.

Zia ultimatum

Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq has been given an ultimatum by the opposition alliance to free Miss Benazir Bhutto today or face massive demonstrations. Page 6

Censor dies

Mr John Trevelyan, Britain's film censor from 1958 to 1971, was found dead at his south London home by a volunteer worker from Age Concern. He was 83. Obituary, page 12

Degree results

Degree results from the University of Liverpool are published today. Page 19

Home News	2-4	Features	8-10
Overseas	5-7	Law Report	25
Arts	12-19	Leaders	11
Books	13	Letters	11
Births, deaths, marriages	12	Obituary	12
Business	15-19	Religion	12
Chess	2	Science	4
Church	12	Sport	25-28, 30
Court	12	Theatre, etc	29
Forecast	8-14	TV & Radio	29
Diary	10	Index	12, 19
Events	14	Weather	14

Police station in Tamil case burnt

By Robin Young, Hamburg

The Hamburg police office from which inquiries are being made into the Tamil smuggling operation, which abandoned more than 150 refugees in lifeboats off the Canada coast last week, was attacked by arsonists yesterday morning.

The office building, in the suburb of Eppendorf, is the headquarters of special branch 624 concerned with business frauds, illegal employment and the exploitation of immigrants.

The building was severely damaged after three incendiary devices with time fuses had been left in the ground floor and two of the upper rooms. An attempt had also been made to break into the boiler room in the basement, but that had been prevented by a steel door.

The attack took place at about 2 a.m. and destroyed three rooms full of equipment and records. Hamburg police, however, said that documents concerning the Tamil case were not destroyed, even though other rooms in the building had also been searched.

Three graffiti found on the building and a neighbouring wall read: "Against police raids", "Against deportation", and the letters RZ in a five-cornered star. RZ stands for Revolutionary Cells, an anarchist organisation which has already claimed responsibility for other attacks.

In particular there was a similar arson attack on the Central Office for Foreign Immigrants earlier this year. On previous occasions, though, the Revolu-

tionary Cells had claimed responsibility for their actions by telephone, not by painted graffiti.

Hamburg police said yesterday they could not rule out the possibility that this was a deliberate attempt to hinder one of the inquiries being conducted from the special branch office. They insisted

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany said yesterday the flood of Third World refugees into the country was intolerable and a meeting of federal and state political leaders would be held next month to tackle the problem (AP reports from Bonn). "A solution must be found soon, because the Federal Republic is no immigrant nation, and we don't want to become one," he said.

however that the inquiry about the Tamils was only one of many that were underway.

They issued the description of a suspicious person seen by a neighbour in the area.

The two Tamils who had been detained by Hamburg police in connection with their inquiries were released at midnight on Friday, as was the Turk who had been similarly arrested. The police spokesman said that all had co-operated fully with the inquiry but there had been insufficient evidence against them to charge them with any serious crime. The two Tamils are now under police protection, and the police have refused to identify them on the grounds that their lives are endangered. Continued on page 14, col 1

French border arrests

Paris — A group of 12 Sri Lankans were arrested by French police on Saturday after they had forced their way through a Franco-German border checkpoint into the country (Susan MacDonald writes).

The group were arrested at Thionville in the Moselle. The

drivers of the two cars are expected to be charged in France, while the other occupants are to be sent back to West Germany where they have been living, police said. Some 30 Tamils have been arrested in the past month in the Moselle.

Ottawa row, page 5

Nimrod project given extra time

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has extended by a month the £50 million contract under which GEC is seeking to prove that it has ironed out the problems on the £900 million Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft project.

The company was given six months from last March to demonstrate that it could meet Royal Air Force performance requirements with the radar and other equipment in the Nimrod. The contract was due to expire on September 3. Neither the Ministry of

Defence nor GEC had any official comment yesterday but sources said that the extension was a technicality, aimed at continuing the contractual relationship while the ministry was deciding whether to proceed with the Nimrod project or drop it.

There are seven other bidders seeking to replace the GEC programme. The bidders include Boeing Awacs aircraft, already in service with Nato, and Grumman and Lockheed. The sources said that the extension was made at the

request of the Ministry, but that it would not involve any increased cost.

GEC claims to have made great progress in improving Nimrod performance since March, but it has yet to demonstrate the improvement in actual flight.

The ministry is expected to produce a recommendation in September on which of the competing bids to proceed with, but the issue is of such political sensitivity that it will almost certainly have to be considered by the full Cabinet.

Botham welcomed back to the England fold



Ian Botham yesterday: looking to Australia.

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Ian Botham was yesterday recalled to the England cricket team for the third and last Test match against New Zealand starting at the Oval on Thursday, after serving a two-month suspension for having admitted to taking drugs.

Graham Gooch, who formed the selectors last Friday that for family reasons he would rather not be considered for this winter's tour of Australia, is also in the side. The selectors have chosen what they consider to be the

side most likely to beat New Zealand, who have a one-match lead in the series. The alternative was to make experimental changes with the Australian tour in view.

Botham's return to play in his 85th Test match should ensure large crowds at the Oval. He needs to dismiss only two batsmen to beat Dennis Lillee's world record of 355 Test wickets, and to hold four more catches to become the seventh cricketer, excluding wicketkeepers, to take 100 Test catches.

Since returning to first-class

cricket on July 31 Botham has had little success with the ball, his fitness having been called into question, but he has made two big-hitting centuries, his 175 not out for Somerset against Northamptonshire in the John Player Special League on the school ground at Wellingborough containing 13 sixes and beating or threatening numerous one-day records.

Botham was given news of his selection yesterday by Mike Gatting, the England captain. Speaking before Somerset's John Player Spe-

cial League game against Surrey at Taunton, Botham talked of his hopes of touring Australia.

He said he believed the world Test wicket record was within his grasp. "I am sure I am good for two wickets at least at the Oval," he said.

Alan Frost, of France, won the Australian Grand Prix at Zeltweg yesterday for his third victory of the season. Nigel Mansell, of Britain, finished twelfth but maintained his lead in the drivers' championship. Sport, pages 25-28, 30

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Fowler tackles hospital lists and plans 160 new buildings

By Jill Sherman

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is to use the Conservative Party conference in October to launch a set of initiatives to help to reduce waiting lists, and to announce details of an ambitious health service building programme involving 160 new hospitals.

Last month, Mr Fowler asked regions to prepare their own action plans on how to ensure that the 661,249 people now waiting for in-patient treatment get seen more quickly.

The regional chairmen have been asked to report back by October, although they will then be given three years to produce results.

Reducing the length of waiting lists and the time people have to wait for operations is known to be one of the Government's top priorities in the run-up to a general election, and it is likely that these plans will form the basis of Mr Fowler's speech in Bournemouth.

Possible measures which have already been used in some health authorities include allowing health authorities to pay for treatment for

NHS patients in private hospitals; reallocating theatre sessions by specialty; referring patients to other districts where waiting lists are shorter or where there is spare operating capacity; and building temporary operating theatres to clear backlogs.

Mr Fowler may expect most health authorities to implement these measures without extra resources.

He is likely to link the measures to a comprehensive building programme for the next few years. It would be funded with money already earmarked for the health service.

Mr Fowler is also concerned by problems facing inner city hospitals, and teaching hospitals in particular, which are affected by the Government's policy of redistributing resources to areas where services are underdeveloped.

A working party looking into the whole method of distribution is expected to report at the end of the year, but interim measures may be needed in the face of the increasing number of campaigns by doctors and Tory MPs for more funding.

Crossing humps to slow cars

Legislation is being introduced this autumn to allow local authorities to build "sleeping policemen" at some zebra crossings to force vehicles to slow down.

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, wants to see the 1983 Transport Act after recommendations from safety experts that pedestrians are too vulnerable at zebra crossings on winding roads with fast-moving traffic.

The Automobile Association said that the humps would force motorists to reduce speed to 15 mph.

"If it cuts down on the number of road deaths, then we welcome it, but we are doubtful," it said.

"Our main objection is that drivers will be concentrating on the humps and it will be one more complication on the roads."

The association added that the outcome would depend mainly on the reaction from the local authorities.

Parkinson return 'unlikely'

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Cabinet minister forced to resign after the disclosure of his affair with Miss Sara Keays, his former secretary, is unlikely to return to a prominent political position before the next election, senior government sources said yesterday (Nicholas Wood writes).

But he may well play a behind-the-scenes role assisting the Prime Minister.

Reports in Sunday newspapers said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher wanted to make him chief of staff of her private office to help her polish the Government's image.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, a leading backbencher, said that making Mr Parkinson a chief of staff was a tremendous idea because it would revive his career without subjecting him to the full pressures of Cabinet office.

But other backbenchers insisted that an immediate recall smacked of political fantasy.

Missing husband talks to the police



Mr Robert Healey, the missing husband wanted for questioning about the murder of his wife and stepdaughter, (all seen together above) was being questioned by the police last night.

Mr Healey, aged 37, walked into New Scotland Yard in London on Saturday night.

Det Chief Supt Clive Atkinson, the man leading the inquiry, said:

Officers engaged in the inquiry at Stockport, where the family lived, were sent to London and Mr Healey later travelled under escort to Stockport.

It is understood that Mr

Healey had been living in a flat in the Harrow Road area of west London.

The naked bodies of Mrs Gretha Healey and her daughter, Marie, aged 13, were found in a shallow grave in a wood in North Wales on Friday night.

Mr Atkinson said yesterday

that Mrs Healey, aged 40, had died from multiple fractures of the skull, and the girl had been suffocated.

Detectives have been looking for Mrs Healey and her daughter since Mr Healey left a suicide note and his clothes at Prestatyn, North Wales, two weeks ago.

Owen call for nuclear test ban

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Dr David Owen yesterday urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher to press for a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.

The Social Democratic Party leader said that his recent discussions with scientists and foreign leaders had convinced him the time is ripe for such an agreement.

He claimed that technological progress made Western fears of cheating by the Soviet Union outdated.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, Dr Owen said: "I think therefore you would have to agree that things are changing rapidly and I would hope that the British Government might reconsider its position and become a positive advocate for progress in this area."

"Scientists are now confident of being able to detect any test over 10 kilotons, and they are becoming more confident that there are very few tests of below one kiloton that would not now be detected."

A possible agreement on a comprehensive test ban is covered by the Geneva talks on arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union.

'Kipper' link to second girl

A secretary who disappeared on Friday could be another victim of the "Mr Kipper" who abducted Miss Susannah Lamplugh, an estate agent, 19 days ago.

The police released an artist's impression yesterday of a man they would like to interview in connection with the disappearance of Miss Sarah Lambert, who has not been seen since being offered a "fantastic" job as personal assistant. It is strikingly similar to that of Mr Kipper.

"Mr Simmons" is also dark-haired, smart, tanned, with an almost identical mouth and hooded eyes, but unlike Mr Kipper he wore his hair forward and swept to one side. "Mr Simmons" is described as about 40, 5 ft 10 ins tall, slim, with dark hair and a London accent.

Miss Lamplugh, aged 25, disappeared after taking a man to see an empty house in Shorlands Road, Fulham, south-west London. Miss

Lambert, also 25, vanished after setting out to meet a man at South Ealing Tube station.

Mr Brown said that Miss Lambert's kidnapper, who called himself J. Simmons, appeared "very cunning, cold and calculating." Miss Lambert, of Churchfield Road, Ealing, was last seen at breakfast on Friday when she went to keep a rendezvous with the man.

She said she was going with her new employer for a working weekend at the Crown Hotel in Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

Anyone with information concerning Miss Lambert should call the police on 01-900-7251, 01-900-7252 or 01-900-7212. When last seen she was wearing a green half-length dress and had a cream suitcase.



Sarah Lambert and an impression of "Mr Simmons".



Labour claim on MI5 book is 'nonsense'

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A leading Conservative lawyer yesterday dismissed as nonsense a Labour claim that the Government is indulging in "cynical contortions" in its attempt to stop publication in Australia of a book by a former MI5 officer, Mr Peter Wright. The book alleges that treachery is rife in the security services.

The charge by Mr John Morris, Labour's legal affairs spokesman, was made after the Government told the New South Wales Supreme Court that "for the purposes of these proceedings" it admitted the truth of the allegations made in the book. These include the claim that the late Sir Roger Hollis, the former head of MI5, was a Russian agent.

Later, Sir Michael Havers,

Attorney General, and Sir Patrick Mayhew, Solicitor General, issued a statement saying the admission had no validity outside the proceedings.

Yesterday, Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, the Tory member for Burton, said Mr Morris had completely misunderstood ministers' intentions.

"This wasn't an admission that the allegations were true. The Government was saying no more than 'let us assume for the sake of argument they may be true to save time in investigating all these allegations'." Speaking on BBC Radio 4, Mr Lawrence said this was normal legal procedure and had been done to clear the way for the Crown's case.

Lord Fitt for heart operation

Lord Fitt, aged 60, former leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Ulster, is to have major heart surgery tomorrow after tests discovered he is suffering from damaged and diseased arteries.

Formerly known as Gerry Fitt, the life peer is to have bypass surgery after a heart attack 12 days ago and will be operated on in the National Heart Hospital in London.

His wife Ann said yesterday after the couple had attended mass near their home in London: "He is being very brave and courageous about the whole thing. I hope this will make him slow down a bit."

World Chess Championship

Time beats Karpov in eighth game

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

I have witnessed crowds going berserk at the conclusion of chess games in Moscow but in London on Friday night for the first time I saw British chess enthusiasts rise to their feet in a storm of applause.

Some called out Gary Kasparov's name as challenger Anatoly Karpov lost the eighth game of the world chess championship on time forfeit.

At the moment of Karpov's loss grandmasters were still totally confused as to whether the former champion was facing defeat across the board.

As Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman, fifth ranked player in the world vainly sought to explain the final position in *The Times* commentary room, the audience swept out of the room and streamed towards the ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel, central London, where most of the spectators were still applauding.

The opening, a Queen's Gambit Declined, seemed headed for equality but on move 16 Karpov opted for an incredibly risky pawn snatch with his Queen on the extreme edge of the board.

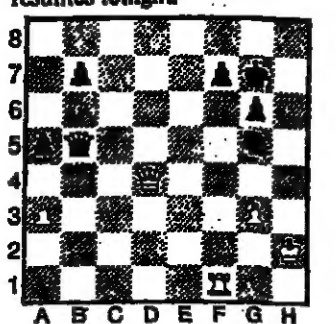
White's pieces swirled menacingly without, however, being able to land a decisive blow, but as Karpov fell into deeper and deeper trouble with his clock everyone in the hall sensed a decisive result was in the offing.

On move 31 Kasparov declined Karpov's offer of Rook

for Knight and, faced with the dilemma of where to place his attacked Rook, the former world champion allowed his clock flag to fall, thus indicating that he had lost on time.

In the final position a likely continuation would be 31 Rd2, 32 Qe7, Rdd8, 33 Rxf7, when black is in grave danger.

The match score is now two wins to Kasparov, one to Karpov, with five games drawn. Unless an adjournment is sought, the match resumes tonight.



White	Black	White	Black
1 04	05	17 N5	06
2 04	05	18 N5	06
3 04	05	19 N5	06
4 04	05	20 Q4	06
5 04	05	21 Q4	06
6 04	05	22 B5	06
7 04	05	23 B5	06
8 04	05	24 R6	06
9 04	05	25 B7	06
10 04	05	26 B7	06
11 04	05	27 R6	06
12 04	05	28 Q5	06
13 04	05	29 N4	06
14 04	05	30 N4	06
15 04	05	31 Q4	06
16 04	05	32 Q4	06

Black lost on time.

American player takes a half point lead

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The American grandmaster de Firmian had a half point lead at the end of the sixth round of the Commonwealth Open Championship.

The strong tournament, being held at the Great Eastern Hotel in London under the sponsorship of the London Docklands Development Corporation and the City of London Corporation, has attracted many international masters and grandmasters.

Sharing second place, on 5 points, are Hjartarson and Plaskett.

In round six, de Firmian beat the English IM captain, Hebden, and Hjartarson won against Murey, of Israel.

Other results: Plaskett 1, Vvohl 0, Ravitschbar 1/2, Agnos 1/2, Kummer 0, Prasad 1, 17 R2

Thipsay 1/2, Conquest 1/2. In round four, Conquest had beaten Martynovskiy in a highly tactical game.

White: Martynovskiy Black: Conquest

1 04	05	18 B1	06
2 04	05	19 B1	06
3 04	05	20 N4	06
4 04	05	21 B5	06
5 04	05	22 B5	06
6 04	05	23 N5	06
7 04	05	24 N5	06
8 04	05	25 N5	06
9 04	05	26 N5	06
10 04	05	27 N5	06
11 04	05	28 N5	06
12 04	05	29 N5	06
13 04	05	30 N5	06
14 04	05	31 N5	06
15 04	05	32 Q2	06
16 04	05	33 N7	06
17 R2	05	34	06

85 White resigned.

Secrets Act attacked

The Campaign for Freedom of Information, a pressure group led by Mr Des Wilson, the Liberal Party president, will today mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Official Secrets Act with a party at the House of Commons.

The group wants to register a protest at the long life of the statute.

The campaign will put on parade five people charged under the Act.

They include Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet South, who was unsuccessfully prosecuted for

passing on details of government policy during the Nigerian civil war, and Mr Clive Ponting, the Civil Servant who was acquitted of charges that he unlawfully passed information about the Falklands conflict to Mr Tam Dalyell.

The first Official Secrets Act was passed in 1889, but in spite of later amendments, the Act in force today is that passed in 1911 during the pre-First World War period when the Government feared German spies were active in Britain.

Tourism in Northern Ireland

Visitors deterred by image of trouble

By Richard Ford

Far from the troubled image of Northern Ireland portrayed around the world, the Japanese Ambassador to London yesterday strode the green and fairways of one of the province's golf courses.

With seven Japanese businessmen he was setting an example that the tourist board wishes others would follow by seeing for himself another side to Ulster life.

Mr Toshio Yamazaki was fulfilling a promise made after his first visit three months ago by taking friends for a golfing weekend at the resort of Newcastle, Co Down. "I like the beautiful scenery and the people in Northern Ireland are very kind to us, I hope my guests will be coming back," he said.

But the pictures of violence and disastrous summer weather are causing a slump in the province's tourist industry: the number of visitors is expected to fall for the second year running.

Yet visitors need hardly see

the worst effects of "loyalist" opposition to the Anglo-Irish agreement or the results of Provisional IRA terrorism. Most parts of the province remain largely untouched by the violence in its two cities and flashpoint towns.

With lakes, hills, a dramatic coastline and a sparsely populated rural landscape, the province has much to offer. Since the start of the present "troubles", the Northern Ireland Tourist Board has faced an uphill struggle to persuade the world there is another side to that seen on television and in newspapers.

The peak year was 1967, when 1.08 million visitors arrived for 24 hours or more. Nine years later that had fallen to 432,000, rising slowly to 908,000 in 1984 and bringing predictions that the million figure would soon be passed.

A poor summer last year saw a drop of 5 per cent, to 863,000, and an international company of travel consultants predicts that there could be a 10 per cent fall in 1986. The

million figure now appears a distant hope.

The consultants' report said: "Although Northern Ireland is increasingly recognized as an excellent tourist destination by the travel trade, political troubles in the province continue to impede and hinder further progress."

Last year 419,000 visitors were from Great Britain, 331,000 from the Irish Republic, 63,000 from North America, 28,000 from Europe and 22,000 from the rest of the world. Of those, 111,000 were on holiday.

With unpredictable weather, the tourist board has promoted specialist activity holidays such as fishing and cruising in the Co Fermanagh lakeland, sailing along the coast and golfing and pony trekking.

The German, Dutch and Swiss return annually but the British market remains a problem because of the amount of coverage the province receives in the media.

Mr Eric Thorley, of the

tourist board, said: "We are slowly winning through, making people realize it is not as bad as it appears, but with each upsurge in violence the numbers dip again."

The industry employs 9,000 people and during the next three years another 600 jobs are expected to be created as people are encouraged to develop an area that many believe has been neglected during the past 30 years.

But while the province attempts to attract more visitors, 78 per cent of its own holiday-makers leave for destinations away from home. Only 22 per cent remain in Ulster.

The republic also expects little growth in its tourist industry because of the general economic situation, disastrous weather and the unsettled political climate.

Visitors from North America are expected to be as much as 25 per cent down.

The republic is closing tourist board offices in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, San Francisco and Brussels.

Fears for British climber

Continued from page 1

walk to the small settlement of Skardu.

Reports yesterday from Islamabad and Warsaw indicated that two Poles, Droboslaw Miodowicz-Wolf, the daughter of a newly elected member of the Politburo, and Wojciech Wrocl fell to their deaths during the descent after a technical mishap involving weak ropes.

Two Austrians, Alfred Alsdemitzer and Jacek Plogowski, were believed to have died of hunger and oxygen starvation.

It was not clear whether the eight were climbing as one team or had split up. The only survivors appeared to be the two other Austrians, Willy Pauer and Mr Diemberger, both of whom are suffering from severe frost bite.

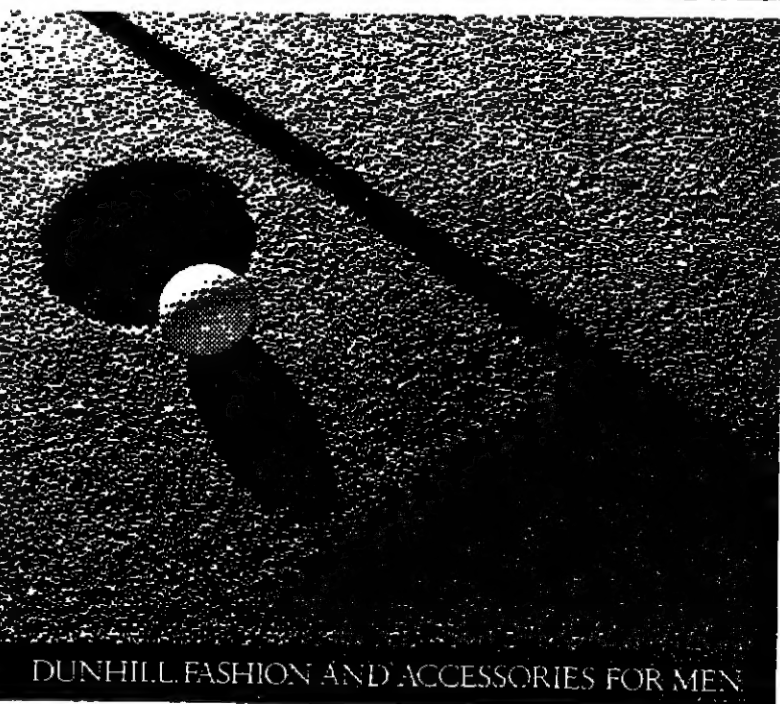
Mr Diemberger, a cameraman aged 54, said from the hospital in Skardu: "We waited and waited, but the storm would not abate. So Willy and I broke through when we saw a chance on August 10." Everyone would have made the descent safely but for the terrible weather.

He and Mrs Tullis were believed to have reached the summit of the north-west ridge on August 4. Then the atrocious weather that has frequently bedevilled teams on "Savage Mountain" this year struck again.

Mr Rouse, who attended Birkenhead School before getting an honours degree in mathematics from Cambridge University, took up climbing at the age of 17. After a trip to the Andes he joined Chris Bonington on the first successful attempt on Mount Kongur in the Himalayas in 1981.

NATIONS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

WIN A £15,000 PRIZE IN THE DUNHILL CUP, WITHOUT PLAYING A STROKE



To celebrate the second year of the Dunhill Cup, an event has been devised which should prove equally as exciting.

And the winner will receive £15,000 worth of Dunhill merchandise.

Simply visit your nearest Dunhill store before the 19th of September and enter your name and address on a leaflet. No purchase is necessary. You will then be matched with one of the forty-eight players competing in the final at St. Andrews.

If your player scores the best individual round, your name will go into a draw. The first name drawn will win the first prize of £15,000 worth of Dunhill merchandise of their own choosing. The next five will win a second prize of a Dunhill watch, and there will be prizes of Dunhill silver-plated Dress Pens for the next 100 names drawn.

Naturally, as the Dunhill Cup has become the world's premier team golfing event, you will be able to follow your player's progress by watching the live coverage on BBC Television. And with a 'stake' in the action, you should find this final even more exciting than last year's.

Visit Dunhill in London at Duke Street, St James's, Burlington Arcade and at Harrods, Selfridges and Harvey Nichols.



Businessmen propose amnesty plan for some social security frauds

By David Sapsted

An amnesty proposal that would let social security frauds escape tax bills running into millions of pounds is to be submitted to Treasury ministers at the end of the month.

The proposal would entail the Inland Revenue ignoring the unpaid tax on past, illegal earnings of some social security recipients, if they opted for a new, simplified system of getting self-employed status.

The scheme, intended to dovetail with the Government's attack on the black economy, is aimed at getting people off unemployment benefit and legitimately operating as self-employed.

Under the proposals, drawn up by the Institute of Directors (IoD), the amnesty would apply only to people in areas of high unemployment who had been "moonlighting" while receiving benefit, and not to those in parts of the country where unemployment was lower.

The selective nature of the scheme and public antipathy towards tax dodgers will inevitably lead to controversy if it is adopted by the Government.

But Mr Graham Mather, head of the institute's policy unit, believes the plan is in tune with government thinking.

"Whether it is accepted or not depends on how concerned you are about unemployment and how politically important it is for you to be seen to be doing something about it," he said yesterday.

"What we are trying to do is to provide proposals which are compatible with present government policies, are cost-effective and in tune with the national economy, and will get people out of the black economy."

The black economy is estimated to cost the Treasury about £6 billion a year in lost tax and, in a recent survey for the Committee for Research into Public Attitudes, more than a third of unemployed men aged between 18 and 34 admitted to doing work for cash while receiving benefit.

The institute has been pressing to make it easier for people to get self-employed status.

Earlier this summer, Mr Norman Lamont, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, committed the Government to looking at ways of cutting red tape to get a fairer system.

The tax amnesty proposals form part of a package being submitted to the Government. The institute's aim is to increase the numbers of self-employed by 100,000 a year over the next five years by introducing a simple, statutory right to choose self-employed status.

A Whitehall spokesman said yesterday that a similar idea in Northern Ireland had led to "chaos".

Mr Michael Forsyth, Conservative MP for Striding, who put forward a 10-minute rule Bill last year in an attempt to simplify the system for registering as self-employed, said he thought that the idea behind an amnesty was sound.

However, he would want to explore the details before giving it his support.

Prince to star in ITN film special

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to star in a two-part television special about their private and public lives.

The two one-hour programmes being made by ITN are among the highlights of ITV's £70 million line-up for the autumn.

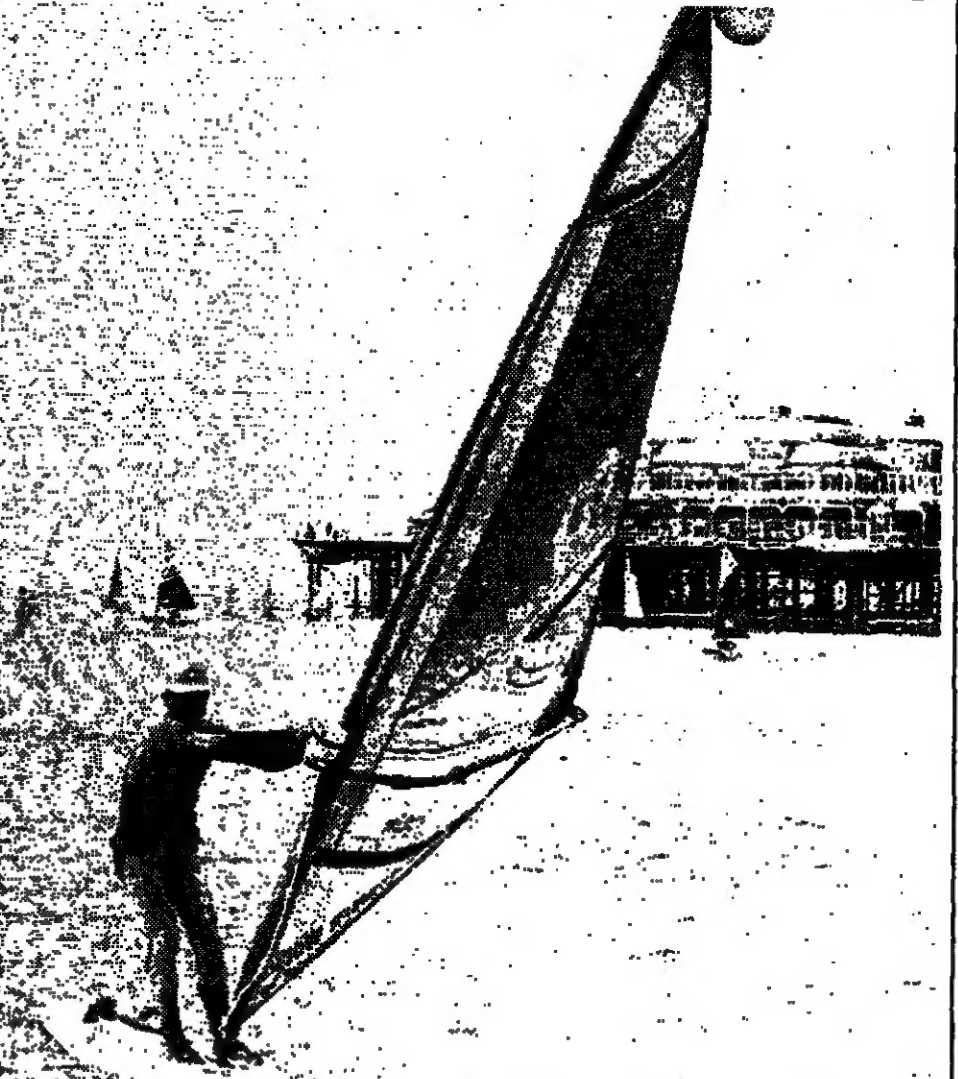
The ITV season marks the return of the actor, Dirk Bogarde, starring in Graham Greene's comedy of sexual manners, *My Wife Borrowed Your Husband*. The actor also wrote the screenplay, which is his first.

The line-up of drama programmes includes seven new series and six single plays, by writers including John Mortimer, Jack Rosenthal and Beryl Bainbridge.

There are four new situation comedies, including Penelope Keith and Geoffrey Palmer in *Executive Stress*, about a woman succeeding in a man's world.

Films and bought-in series for the season include the Bond film, *For Your Eyes Only*, and the mini-series, *North and South*, set in the years leading up to the American Civil War.

New record for windsurfing



Simon Barnhoft arriving yesterday in Brighton to beat the world windsurfing endurance record by three hours. Mr Barnhoft, aged 21, of Havant, Hampshire, spent 90 hours 45 minutes and 55 seconds on his board between Weymouth in Dorset and Brighton. He was allowed only a five-minute break each hour and relied on pasta and hot drinks for stamina to complete the 300-mile course. The previous record-holder was Marco Topdemir, of France. Mr Barnhoft was greeted by Miss Danielle Devereaux (right), his girl friend, before collapsing exhausted on the beach (Photograph: Peter Trievner).



Portfolio Gold - Windfall will pay for trip to America

A grandmother from Edinburgh was yesterday's outright winner of the weekly Portfolio Gold prize of £8,000.

Mrs Margaret Oddy, aged 60, of Findhorn Place, said that she had been playing since the game was started, but was teased by her family who thought she would never win.

"Only my four-year-old grandson, Kenneth, thought I would win, and he was not at all surprised when I told him the news."

Mrs Oddy said that she would probably spend most of her winnings on her family, but she also wanted to take advantage of the windfall to visit some friends in Tennessee.

"I don't think there will be much left over, but I would like to save some of the money if I can."

She said that she had been reading *The Times* since she was 15, when her father used to buy it, and would continue to play Portfolio Gold.

Readers who experience difficulty obtaining a gold card should send a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
PO Box 40,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.

Fishing gift

A boat adapted to take two wheelchairs has been provided for disabled anglers at Grafham Water reservoir near Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, by the Country Landowners Association.

Birth pill declines in popularity

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The decline and fall of the pill as the first choice in contraception has been predicted by a leading family planning specialist.

Worries among women about the possible health risk have speeded a trend towards other methods, with men taking more responsibility, Miss Kaye Wellings, research officer of the Family Planning Association, says.

The number of British women using the pill dropped by 10 per cent between 1975 and 1983, and is still falling, she reports in the latest issue of *The British Journal of Family Planning*.

Although it is still the preferred method of most women, more adverse publicity could bring about a further decline in its popularity, Miss Wellings says.

Many women abandoned the treatment after evidence in 1977 that long-term use of oral contraceptives was associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease.

The more recent scare, started by reports in *The Lancet* three years ago,

suggesting a link with cancer of the breast and cervix, had led to noticeably fewer women seeking the pill.

Among married or cohabiting women aged 18 to 44 the drop in pill usage has been most marked, with it being replaced by sterilization.

Such surgery is now the most popular method of contraception in women over 30, and is "easily the most dramatic trend" to emerge from the General Household Survey of 1983.

In 1970, seven women were sterilized for every three men. By 1983, almost as many men as women were being sterilized.

The reason may be improved services for men.

"But there is evidence, too, of an increased awareness on the part of men of the health risks of other methods of contraception used by women," Miss Wellings says.

Younger women still prefer it — almost half of all females aged 18-29 three years ago — but there are clear signs that they, too, are looking at other methods.

Tests on vaccine for meningitis

By Jill Sherman

Scientists in Wiltshire are preparing a new vaccine against meningitis which they hope to be able to use by next year.

The vaccine, discovered in the United States by Dr Carl Frasch, of the Bureau of Biologics in Bethesda, Maryland, will be tested soon by scientists at the Centre for Applied Microbiology Research at Porton Down in Wiltshire.

The public health laboratory in Manchester will also help assess the new vaccine.

The laboratory analyses organisms from different strains of the disease from all over the country including the B15 strain affecting children in Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Separate research on the vaccine is being carried out by Wellcome Research Laboratory in Kent.

Curb on untrained electricians

A nationwide campaign will be launched next month to try to curb the activities of untrained and unregistered electricians.

The Government will be urged to impose tougher controls on the trade by the Electrical Contractors Association, representing Britain's leading companies, which says: "At the moment anyone can become an electrician simply by having a business card printed."

Britain is the only country in western Europe that has no legal control over electricians.

Writs issued over gas blast

British Gas and John Laing Construction are being sued in the High Court for £1 million damages over the gas explosion disaster in Putney, south-west London, in 1985.

They are contesting writs, alleging negligence and breach of duty, issued by 68 survivors, insurance companies and relatives of the eight people who died when a fractured gas main exploded.

Stubble check

Farmers can be fined up to £2,000 for contravening new by-laws while burning straw and stubble in Norfolk. The by-laws, introduced by all the county's district councils, aim to reduce harvest-time fires in cornfields.

Shops centre

Planners have given approval for a £40 million shopping development on 85 acres of land in Colwick, Nottinghamshire, which would create up to 3,000 jobs.

Police postings abroad to halt drug trafficking

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Senior police drugs investigators are hoping to post more detectives abroad as permanent liaison officers with foreign forces in Europe and the United States.

It would be part of an expanded campaign against leading international drug traffickers which is under discussion at Scotland Yard, the Foreign Office and the Home Office.

The moves come when greater European co-operation on drug problems is being discussed within the EEC this autumn.

Liaison officers, usually based at British embassies, provide ways to speed up co-operation and exchanges of intelligence.

Scotland Yard already has a liaison officer working in Amsterdam but an officer for Madrid has been proposed before the end of the year.

The search has started for an officer of the right rank and experience who speaks Spanish.

Investigators are worried that Spain is being used as a main staging point for cannabis and cocaine from South America.

The Spanish authorities have already agreed to a Scandinavian officer working there.

Senior British officers would also like to strengthen the Dutch liaison operation by posting a second man to The Netherlands.

They would like to post a man full-time in Washington to work with the federal agencies and monitor the American hemisphere.

Senior officers say that the liaison officers help to improve the flow of information and investigations.

Other countries including West Germany and Canada have a large number of liaison officers working in different capitals.

The Drug Enforcement Agency, which heads the American operation against traffickers, now has three agents in Britain.

British customs officers have already been posted to a number of regions including South America and the Middle East.

Office staff poorly trained

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The education and training of the average office worker in France is superior to that in England, according to research published by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

France produces 10 times more trained office staff than Britain, and they reach higher standards than their British counterparts both in office skills and in general education, Miss Hilary Steadman, author of the document, says.

Qualified French workers have studied a foreign language but this is the exception in England.

"It has been clear for some time that the limited abilities of secretarial and clerical staff in Britain to handle simple inquiries in a foreign language have hindered export sales," the document says.

A team from the institute examined education and training for office work in Britain and France.

They found that French firms are increasingly recruiting only highly qualified clerical staff, and giving them far more responsibility through new technology.

French employers are looking for office workers with the Bac G. This is the equivalent of two A levels, but covers a broader range of subjects, half of which are geared to office skills.

By contrast, British employers continue to recruit young people with good O levels and a typing qualification, and give them fairly menial tasks.

The main difference between French and British training for clerical work is that French students go on full-time courses lasting two or three years, and this forms part of their secondary schooling.

British trainees go on short full or part-time courses after they leave school.

French pupils can choose between four nationally-administered levels of vocational examinations and qualifications below university standard, which test a range of vocational skills and knowledge.

British clerical qualifications tend to be based on tests in single subjects, and are narrow and easier to master.

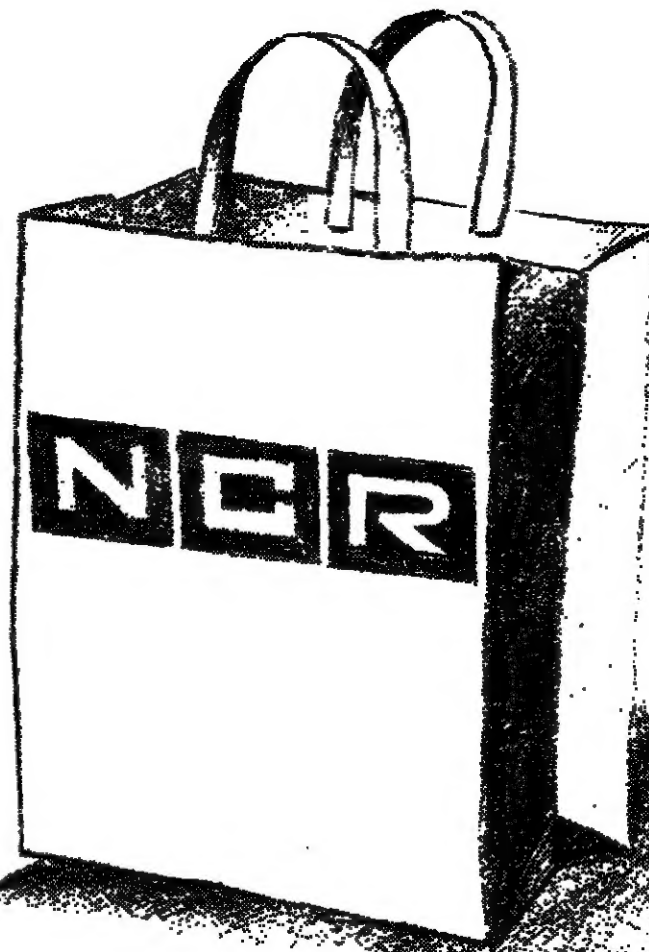
"Initial qualifications, such as CSE and BTEC General (Business and Technician Education Council), although laying the foundations of training, can no longer be regarded as sufficient preparation for efficient work within a modern communications system," the document says.

"Very many more of Britain's potential office employees will need to be educated to the standard of approximately Royal Society of Arts Grade II — encompassing business calculations, bookkeeping, keyboarding and business practice — if its industry and commerce is to have at its disposal a clerical workforce of the same calibre as has for long been regarded as normal in France and Germany."

The institute criticizes the Business and Technician Education Council for failing to set nationwide examinations for the French model.

Vocational training in France and Britain: Office work, by Hilary Steadman (Discussion Paper No 14, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE).

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unrivalled experience and understanding of the retail industry.

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Energy saving: 1

New town points the way to a world of fuel efficient houses

On a seven-acre site at Milton Keynes, 32 developers from the United Kingdom and overseas have built 50 of the most energy efficient houses to be seen in Britain. Designs range from the conventional to the most imaginatively futuristic, costing from less than £30,000 for a one-bedroom flat to more than £150,000 for a detached house. The development reflects a growing awareness of the importance of home-running costs as energy prices rise and modern living demands more and more power-hungry gadgets.

Mixers, microwaves and whirlpool baths all add to costs, and there is likely to be an increasing emphasis in the future on energy saving, a campaign backed with enthusiasm by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

With the support of his department, the Milton Keynes Development Corporation is mounting this first exhibition in its energy park, with the Anglia Building Society as co-sponsors. The four-week exhibition is expected to attract 100,000 visitors, and will be followed by a special "business week" concentrating in greater technical detail on the homes and designs on show. The houses will be sold after the exhibition.

One of the focal points of Energy Efficiency Year, which it is hoped will save Britain £7 billion in fuel costs this year, is the Energy World Exhibition which opens at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, on Saturday. In the first of two articles, Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent, looks forward to the exhibition and its aims.

The coal, gas and electricity supply industries will be demonstrating their fuel conservation techniques and energy efficient equipment from the UK, Scandinavia, West Germany, the United States and Canada is incorporated in designs from Britain, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Germany, Denmark and Poland.

The houses demonstrate the substantial savings that can be made by ensuring good insulation and include a whole range of measures such as solar systems, heat storage, heat pumps and low energy lighting to bring down costs.

To measure savings, Milton Keynes has developed its own energy cost index, which produces an estimate of a house's total annual energy costs per square metre.

At present a house built to UK building regulations would achieve an energy cost index rating of about 170, higher than that of homes built to the standards of many other countries. The Milton Keynes Development Corporation has set a standard for the exhibition houses of 120, representing a saving in the region of 30 per cent. Energy saving has been a priority from the earliest planning stages of the energy park, and detailed site studies, including the most comprehensive micro-climate research undertaken in the UK, have produced planning and landscaping guidelines.

The planting of wind shelters and earth shaping, to slow down crosswinds and deflect cold air currents, is estimated to reduce annual home fuel bills by up to 10 per cent.

Tomorrow: how houses save energy.

Dylan lets questions blow in the wind

By Michael McCarthy

Bob Dylan, the American singer who best articulated the intense feelings of the generation who grew up in the sixties, gave a rare press conference in London yesterday, and true to form at such events, said very little.

Dylan has always eschewed public pronouncements in favour of the cryptic grunt, and yesterday was no exception.

In England to star in a film about a retired rock and roll singer, and facing the press with his director and co-stars to publicize it, he answered more than 40 questions with shrugs, shakes of the head and monosyllables.

The ageing army of Dylan enthusiasts who require more information may like to know that the singer, who is aged 45, will be in Britain for six weeks shooting the film, entitled *Hearts of Fire*, the story of the love rivalry between a faded and reclusive American rock star, played by Dylan, and a young English singer at the peak of his fame, played by Rupert Everett. The object of their affections is an American girl played by the singer, Fiona Flanagan.

Sitting in the National Film Theatre in fringed leather jacket and dark glasses, Dylan gave away nothing new about himself except that he is



Bob Dylan in London yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

reading a life of Ulysses S. Grant.

Asked why he agreed to make the film, he said: "Uh, I'm really doing nothing right now and it seemed like a good thing to do." Asked what he thought of England, he said: "Uh, I love it." Asked what his plans were after making the film, he said: "Just maybe, you know, drift around."

Asked if he regretted the myths and legends that surrounded him he shook his head and said "Uh-huh." Asked if, were he now to rewrite one of his most famous songs, "The Times They Are A-Changing", which was almost the anthem of the protest movements of the mid-sixties, the words would be different or the same, he replied: "The same."

Police authority left to decide future of Stalker

By Stewart Tisdler, Crime Reporter

Preparations are under way for a security company to deliver copies of the report on Mr John Stalker, the suspended deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, to more than 40 members of the force's police authority.

Later this week the authority will examine recommendations in the report by Mr Colin Sampson, chief constable of West Yorkshire, and decide whether possible evidence that Mr Stalker, aged 47, may have committed minor breaches of force regulations should be taken further.

Mr Sampson is understood to have left the onus on the authority to decide what should be done.

It could decide the matters are too trivial — they are said to refer to the use of police cars — to warrant further action. Or it could opt for an investigation by a disciplinary tribunal.

The tribunal would be formed under the aegis of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone.

The Manchester police authority, created after the abolition of the Greater Manchester Metropolitan Council, consists of 15 magistrates and 30 local councillors.

Several leading councillors have expressed support for Mr Stalker and hope that no

further action should be taken.

When Mr Stalker was suspended earlier this year, Mr Sampson, working for the Manchester authority and the Police Complaints Authority, began investigations which included the use of police vehicles and situations which arose out of Mr Stalker's friendship with Mr Kevin Taylor, a Manchester businessman.

Yesterday *The Sunday Times* reported that police had examined the activities of Mr Stanley Nin, a leading Manchester member of the Conservative Party, and a Midlands charity.

In investigating Mr Stalker's friendship with Mr Taylor, Mr Sampson, according to the newspaper, looked at the activities of Mr Nin, a former treasurer of the Manchester Conservative Association.

Mr Nin was brought into Conservative circles by Mr Taylor. Staffordshire police had been investigating Mr Nin's involvement with the Vincent Foundation, a charity based in Stoke-on-Trent.

According to the newspaper yesterday, Mr Nin said that he had never been introduced to Mr Stalker who said he could not ever remember meeting Mr Nin.

Fishermen angry over cut nets

A new war at sea was threatened yesterday after Cornish trawlers lost £5,000 in equipment to French skippers.

The British boats, which sail out of Newquay, have lost thousands of pounds in fishing gear so far this year to French boats which ignore marker buoys and cut through nets. The latest incident happened 20 miles off Newquay.

Mr Frank Dungey, a local skipper, said: "We know there were four boats from Cherbourg in the area."

"All the French boats know the positions where we are fishing but there is a handful who ignore all the signs. It is about time the Government did something to help us because some skippers could go out of business."

'Humane' Thatcher derided

Conservative plans to send Mrs Margaret Thatcher on a meet-the-people tour in the run-up to the general election have been welcomed by opposition MPs.

They are convinced that the strategy, aimed at promoting the Prime Minister as a more humane and caring figure, will backfire on the Government.

Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, said: "Trying to package Mrs Thatcher as a humane and caring person is like trying to sell Dracula as a favourite uncle."

Mr David Alton, the Liberal Party chief whip, said: "It also complements Alliance strategy, which is to expose the Government for what it is on every possible occasion."

Solicitors attack plans to aid injury claimants

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Government proposals to help accident victims to pursue their claims in the courts have come under attack from a group of solicitors representing 14 firms which specialize in personal injury cases.

The group, which is at present handling 99,000 personal injury claims — about one-third of the estimated total made each year — says that present procedures are in need of reform.

But it rejects a key proposal in the recent consultation paper on personal injuries from the Lord Chancellor's Department that a system of paper adjudication could be used for all claims up to £5,000 and all road accident cases.

Under such a system there would not, generally, be a full oral trial. Claims would be settled on the basis of papers submitted from both sides to an adjudicator.

The solicitors say it has not been thought through. The group said that only small cases where damages are limited to £1,000, should be considered for paper adjudication.

"It is our view that in personal injury claims, matters relating to liability can

only properly be dealt with by oral evidence."

The solicitors also say there would be heavy costs in putting together a case on paper and that the waiting time between completing a file and the final decision is most unlikely to be a matter of days, as suggested by the Lord Chancellor's Department.

The group, which is chaired by Mr Roger Goodier, of the London firm Rowley Ashworth, also criticizes figures in the consultation paper as "totally unrepresentative and misleading".

Although some High Court personal injury cases can take four to six years to conclude, the average time in the group's experience is nearly two years.

"The consultation paper fails to take into account that it is vital in all cases to wait until a final medical prognosis has been given before settlement of the claim."

The group does agree, however, that there is a need for greater publicity to increase the knowledge of potential claimants of their right to sue.

They called for a group to monitor and run a scheme which would promote and identify solicitors specializing in personal injuries work.

Science report

British birds use fiord in Norway to refuel

By John Timson

Bird flocks consisting of average weight of about 30,000 knots, *Calidris canutus*, have recently been discovered to use Balsfjord, in arctic Norway, as a staging post when returning to their breeding grounds after wintering in western Europe. At first it was thought that the knots at Balsfjord, which is about 30 miles from Tromsø, were part of the Siberian breeding population.

However, detailed observations by zoologists from Durham University, have shown that the birds, which belong to the sandpiper family, are part of the Nearctic knot population which breeds in Greenland and arctic Canada.

Since 30 of the 38 ringed birds found at Balsfjord came from Britain, it seems likely that many of the knots at the fiord started out from the east coast. Knots prepare for migration in April and early May on The Wash and when they set out on their 1100-mile flight to Norway they have an

average weight of about 190 gm. On arrival they have used up about 20 per cent of their body weight. They replace it in the two to three weeks they spend at Balsfjord feeding.

In late May, knots were seen to leave Balsfjord flying north-west towards northern Greenland. Assuming they again travel about 1,100 miles, the birds would arrive in north-east Greenland near their known breeding grounds at Peary Land.

Another part of the Nearctic knot population migrates after wintering in western Europe over the Greenland ice-cap to breeding grounds in arctic Canada with a refuelling stop in Iceland.

Aerial observation showed that Balsfjord was one of the few fiords along the Norwegian coast south of Tromsø which has mudflats and is relatively ice-free in early May.

Source: *Bulletin of the British Ecological Society*, vol. XN.



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daily in what Western diplomats said was an unprecedented display of artistic freedom.

Bhutto arrest brings wave of street violence

Protest escalates in Sind

From Michael Hamlyn
Karachi

The faint but distinct scent of tear gas hangs over Lyari, the working-class suburb of Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city, which for five days has been the scene of hit-and-run clashes between gangs of youths and police.

Yesterday angry mobs gathered in the narrow streets of the district and burnt tyres and erected barricades to stop the entry of police vehicles. They pelted the security men, but ran like rabbits if the forces of law and order moved towards them.

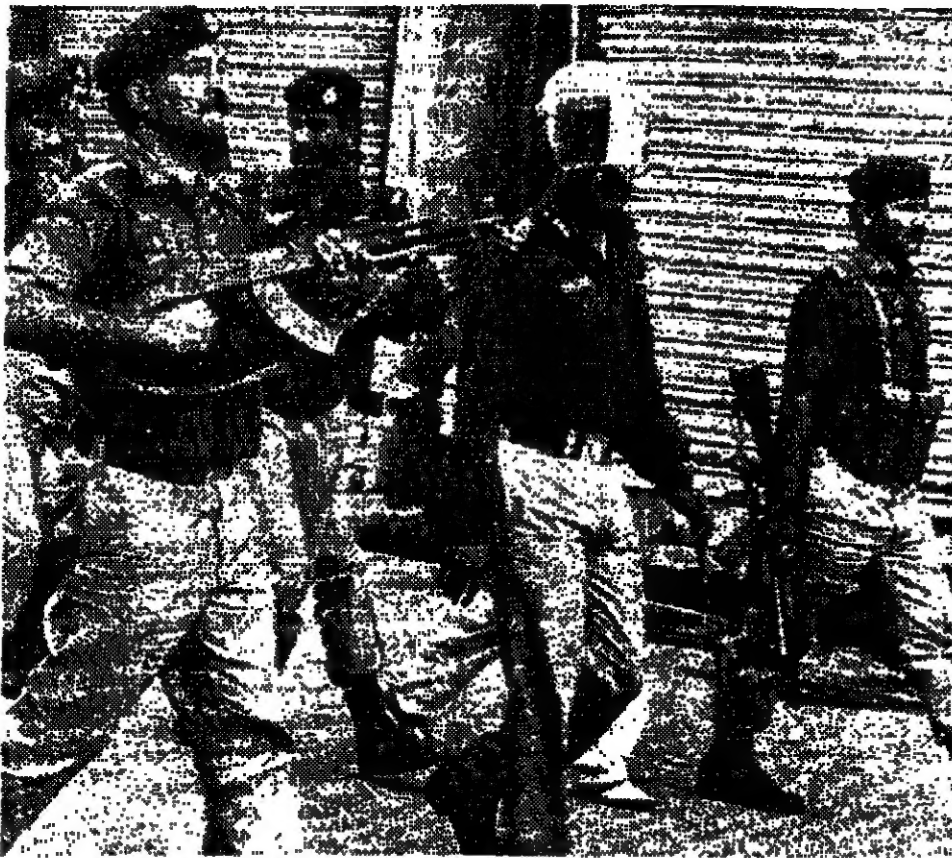
Elsewhere in the province of Sind the clashes have been put down with a great show of force by bringing in the Army. In at least three districts — Thatta, Badin and Dadu — the armed forces are patrolling the streets. One report said that at least five brigades had been deployed in the rural areas.

In Hala, a walled city, ruled feudally by the family of the holy man, the Pir of Hala, troops and citizens exchanged fire yesterday as devout followers of the Pir protested at the arrest of his second son, Makhdoom Khalique.

The pious protesters also found time to burn offices, banks and other public corporations.

The Makhdoom is president of the Sind arm of the Pakistan People's Party, whose national leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, was arrested last week. Her detention and the seizure of almost all the first- and second-rank leadership of her party sparked the renewed outbreak of violence in the country's two biggest provinces, Sind and Punjab.

The remaining leaders of her party and those of the alliance of opposition parties, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which is backing her campaign, have given an ultimatum to President Zia's Government. Unless Miss



Riot police patrolling the streets of Lahore to enforce a ban on political meetings. Passions are running high in the city since four rioters were killed after Miss Benazir Bhutto's arrest.

Bhutto is released today, they plan to organize further huge demonstrations.

According to the editor of a Karachi newspaper, the confrontation will be very different from what happened in September, 1983. The MRD conducted a campaign against General Zia's martial law regime, but it really only caught fire in Sind. Punjab's MRD leaders courted arrest in Lahore and Rawalpindi, but the province as a whole stayed calm.

"That was because Punjab is very much averse to Indian involvement," said Mr Wajid Shamsul Hasan, editor of the government-owned *Daily News*. "Mrs Indira Gandhi came out with a statement

very strongly supporting the democratic movement. The Government were able to portray it as a secessionist movement.

"This time, there is a countrywide following for Miss Bhutto, and there is a much greater loyalty to the Bhutto name than there ever could be for such leaders as were imprisoned then."

A big trial of strength is expected today, with demonstrations planned in Lahore and Karachi. In Lahore feelings have risen since the death of four rioters in the wake of Miss Bhutto's arrest.

In Karachi the Government is anxious to avoid creating more martyrs to add to the Lahore total. Last night, a

police inspector coping with the drifting mobs of stone-throwers was in no doubt that he would be able to keep control of them if only the Government would not keep him under restraint.

"We are ordered not to use lathi-charges, not to use bullets. We must not do anything to hurt any of these people," he said.

He complained as stones and pebbles skipped along the street towards us. "But these people are just being exploited; they are ignorant. They are the Negroes of Pakistan. They are not Aryans. They are doing these things because they are in the pay of Libya and Russia and India."

Reagan hits out at cuts in defence

From Michael Binyon
Washington

President Reagan accused the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives of waging a "reckless assault on the defence of the United States".

In a sharply-worded reaction at the weekend to the House's sweeping cutback on Friday of its defence budget, and its proposals on arms control, Mr Reagan said the measures, if enacted, would undermine US arms negotiators and eventually imperil national security.

"Soviet arms negotiators must be mystified today that US legislators would give away in Washington what they must have been unable to win in Geneva," he said.

"Soviet military planners must be astonished at the blows the House delivered this week to America's national defence."

He was angry at the series of votes over the past week that have slashed many Pentagon programmes for 1987, especially the Strategic Defence Initiative. They represent the most fundamental congressional challenge yet to his military build-up.

The House voted only \$287 billion (£189 billion) for defence next year. This is considerably less than the \$320 the President requested, and it freezes spending at about this year's level.

On the House floor amendments were added to reduce the budget for SDI, to extend for a year the ban on space tests of anti-satellite weapons, to delay the production of new chemical weapons for a year, impose a one-year moratorium on nuclear tests if the Russians do the same, and require continued adherence to the Salt 2 arms accord.

Mr Reagan singled these and other measures out for vehement criticism in his weekly radio speech, taped before he left for a holiday in California. He promised that he would veto the Bill if it reached his desk "in anything like the present form".

The Bill now has to be reconciled with the Senate version already passed. All but 23 Republicans in the House voted against it.

Mr Reagan seemed particularly vexed by the cut in funds for SDI from the \$5.3 billion he sought to \$3.1 billion.

Voice of the people heard in parliamentary experiment

From Our South Asia
Correspondent
Kathmandu

NEPAL Part 1

The mountainous kingdom of Nepal, moving one slow step at a time along the road to full democracy, has now embarked on its second five-year experiment with a partyless Parliament, and the King and his advisers still very much in control.

Last May's elections, held in the shadow of the magnificent firs of the Himalayas, surprised observers by the extent of excitement shown and the genuine enthusiasm for voting.

These elections prove once again that in the Indian sub-continent people will gladly turn out to exercise their franchise under almost any circumstance that gives them a chance of making their voice heard.

The carnival atmosphere was the remarkable thing, declared one poll-watcher. "A district officer told me that he was worried by the effect of all these parties, but he didn't mean political parties, he meant candidates buying drinks for their supporters."

Both observers and officials say that the Parliament, the National Panchayat, bears a real reflection of the people's intentions. "There was comparatively little rigging," a diplomat said, "and though it was said there were no official candidates, there were some, but their number was few."

"People who complained loudest that the election was unfair and rigged were themselves elected," noted a senior Nepalese official. And it is true that such figures as Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, a former Prime Minister, who was loudly alleging an official campaign against him, surprised himself by the size of his majority.



King Birendra: in full control of country.

The Government is headed by a Prime Minister, Mr Man Mohan Singh Shrestha, who appeared and was voted on without opposition, even though the constitution provides for a more open system of selection. The King's prerogative, it seems, still runs to picking his Prime Minister personally.

The man he has picked is a former Speaker, but is, unusually, a low-caste school teacher from the Newar clan. He is also illegitimate and a former Communist.

For the present session his position seems to be secure, but party discipline is impossible in the absence of parties.

By the next session, the post-election honeymoon will be over, there will be little chance of a further distribution of ministries to keep possible dissidents in line, and commentators and senior officials here forecast a tough time for Mr Shrestha.

If he fails, waiting in the wings is the youthful, arrogant and rich Mr Pushpa Shrestha Rana, the only minister to have also served in the last Cabinet, who could be the King's next choice.

It would be the first time since the downfall of the hereditary Rana Prime Minister 30 years ago that a Rana would be in that position, but if Mr Rajiv Gandhi can have the erstwhile Maharajah of Gwalior in his Council of Ministers, why should not the Maharajah's brother-in-law be preferred in royal Nepal?

Meanwhile, well offstage at present, are the cadres of the Nepal Congress Party, whose strength is uncertain since they boycotted the May elections, but who can be relied on to make the most of any serious political or economic crisis.

Tomorrow: the drugs problem.

Five-term Balaguer

Santo Domingo (AFP) — The conservative politician, Señor Joaquín Balaguer, who is 78 and almost blind, was sworn in here on Saturday for his fifth term as president of the Dominican Republic, in the Caribbean.

In a speech to both chambers of the legislature, he promised to lead his Government's fight against hunger, poverty and cor-

ruption. Señor Balaguer, elected on May 16, succeeds Señor Salvador Jorge Blanco, the social democrat leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

The new head of state inherits a seriously eroded economy. In recent years the bottom has fallen out of the sugar market, the Dominican Republic's principal export.

Paris airspace violated

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

An inquiry has been opened into the security of Paris airspace after a weekend incident in which a small plane flew low over the Palais de Justice and the Préfecture de Police on the Ile de la Cité.

The incident followed one last Sunday in which a small plane landed on a completely empty Champs Elysées,

clearing of pedestrians for the shooting of a promotional film.

It is forbidden to fly over Paris at less than 2,000 metres and these two incidents, plus the daring jailbreak two months ago in which a helicopter was used to whisk away a prisoner, have raised fears that a terrorist act could be carried out by plane.

Solidarity welcome for released dissidents

Gdansk, Poland (Reuters) — Thousands of Solidarity supporters gave an emotional welcome yesterday to two leading opposition figures released from prison under a recent act of clemency by the Polish authorities.

The dissident historian, Mr Adam Michnik, and Mr Bogdan Lis, a former underground leader, spoke to a cheering crowd after appearing as guests of honour with

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, at a Mass attended by more than 7,000 people.

"I would like to ask you not to forget about our friends who are still in prison," Mr Michnik said.

Mr Michnik, Mr Lis and Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk were arrested in February 1984 and later convicted in a closed trial of illegal union activities. Mr Frasyniuk is still in prison.

Soviet satellite plunges into Indian Ocean

Colorado Springs (AFP) — A huge Soviet satellite, out of control in space, plunged into the southern Indian Ocean on Saturday night.

A spokesman for the American Space Command here did not specify where the Cosmos 1767 came down.

The satellite was launched on July 30 by a new-generation Soviet rocket able to launch 15-tonne payloads.

Leading article: page 11

We appear to have gone into the record business.

Our latest release is certainly something of a chart-climber.

It's a set of figures that's bigger and better than anything we've come up with to date.

Our first quarter pre-tax profits are up

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turn out to be a long playing one. The height of high technology.

PLESSEY

Helsinki meeting gives Israelis new hope for future of Soviet Jewry

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

In Moscow yesterday, a woman began a hunger strike because she had not been given a visa to travel to Israel to save her brother's life. At the same time, Israeli diplomats in Helsinki were preparing for today's first formal meeting in 19 years with Soviet officials.

Israeli hopes that the plight of Soviet Jewry might improve as a result of the meeting are high, even though Soviet sources have repeated that the only subjects for discussion will be Russian church property in Israel and consular services for Soviet citizens living there.

The Israeli delegation, however, is under Cabinet orders to raise the subject of Soviet Jewry from the very start of the meeting. The said base of Mr. Mikhail Sherman will be a perfect one for them to adduce, to try to prove that the refusal to grant exit visas is a denial of human rights.

Mr. Sherman emigrated to Israel six years ago from Russia and has since developed leukaemia. This only chance of survival is said to be a bone marrow transplant and the only likely donor is his sister in Moscow, Inessa Flenov, who has now joined the 400,000 Soviet Jews vainly waiting for an exit visa. Doctors say Mr. Sherman will die in three months without a transplant, but the visa for his sister has yet to be issued.

Hence her hunger strike. The Israeli Cabinet has been left in no doubt that public opinion here will allow no concessions to the Soviet Union without a tangible commitment for Jews to be allowed to leave Russia. For

the second week running the regular weekly Cabinet meeting was the subject of a mass demonstration in favour of Soviet Jewry, with several of the activists yesterday chaining themselves to the railings outside the Prime Minister's office.

Mr. Anatoly Shcharansky, who arrived to a hero's welcome in February, had a private meeting last week with Mr. Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, who insists that there must be "linkage" between anything offered to the Russians and the need to obtain exit visas.

In an article in the *Jerusalem Post* this weekend, Mr. Shcharansky said that the Israeli case which he believes must be put in Helsinki.

"We do not hold even one person who wishes to emigrate to the USSR as hostage in our discussions with the Russians," he wrote. "We must therefore insist that any of the three million Jews in the Soviet Union who wish to come to Israel be allowed to do so. This is the only symmetry that holds any meaning. This symmetry must be a condition of any future talks."

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, who is due to take over as Prime Minister in October, has been even firmer than Mr. Peres in insisting that Soviet Jewry must head the agenda.

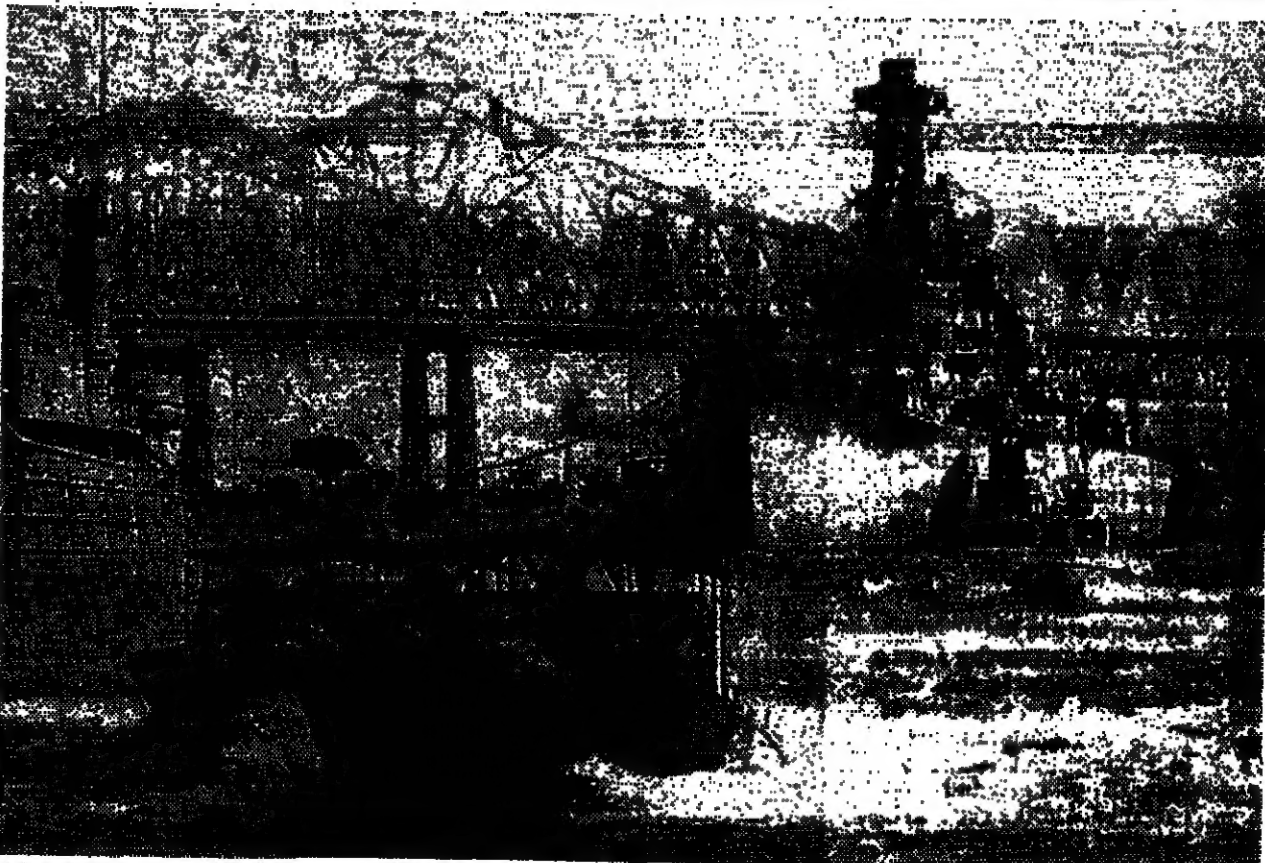
For their part the Russians, who asked for the meeting, have insisted that only the question of the increasingly dilapidated Russian church property and the priests who serve in it are on the agenda. For this reason the negotiators

Israel has chosen are only of medium rank, led by Mr. Yehuda Hiram, head of the Eastern European Department at the Foreign Ministry.

But Mr. Hannan Baran, the ministry's deputy director, is also in Helsinki, where he will be on hand for immediate guidance as the talks progress. The ministry's deputy spokesman, Mr. Ehud Gol, has also travelled with the team, showing that Israel is anxious for maximum publicity about what goes on.

Israeli analysts believe the Russians have an ulterior motive in putting out feelers at this stage. With the Middle East peace process possibly getting under way again, the view is that Russia wants to improve relations so that it can have a role to play. But the Israeli negotiators are bound to insist that there is no possibility of this until Russia stops supplying weapons to Syria and Libya.

Overall, the view here is optimistic that the Helsinki meeting will lead to better relations on Israeli terms. It is thought inconceivable that the Kremlin would ask for the meeting without realizing that Israel would demand something in return.



After 30 years in mothballs, the US battleship Wisconsin is escorted into New Orleans harbour, where it will undergo the first stage of a modernization programme to fit it for its return to active service in 1988.

Attenborough cleared of racism in Zimbabwe

From A Correspondent Harare

The British film director, Sir Richard Attenborough, has been cleared of allegations that his film company is guilty of racist hiring practices in Zimbabwe, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper reported here yesterday.

Sir Richard is directing a

multi-million dollar film called *Asking for Trouble* about the South African black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, who died in South African police detention in 1977.

The accusations were made in letters sent to the state-controlled newspaper after filming began last month.

The chief complaint was that

too many of the company's film crew were expatriate Britons.

Unfavourable comparisons are understood to have been made with the American-made low budget film, *King Solomon's Mines*, which was shot in Zimbabwe last year.

The Zimbabwe Ministry of Information, which is a part-

ner in Sir Richard's production, was asked to investigate, and last week dismissed the charges as unfounded.

A ministry spokesman said he had verified that 196 of the 287 members of the film crew were black Zimbabweans.

Zimbabwean law declares the country a non-racial state in which all forms of racial differentiation are avoided.

Australian crisis 'like state of war'

From Stephen Taylor Sydney

Australia's economic crisis was as serious as if the country was at war, Mr. Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, said last night.

But in a television interview linked to tomorrow's budget, Mr. Hawke later assured Australians that they were "the greatest people in the world". All they lacked was confidence in their ability to "match foreigners in trade".

Big cuts in public spending are expected to be announced, against a background of the warning two months ago by Mr. Paul Keating, the Treasurer, that adverse trade figures conjured up the spectre of Australia becoming a banana republic.

Mr. Hawke said Mr. Keating probably wished he had not used the phrase, but that it might have served a useful purpose.

As for the image of the "Lucky Country", he said: "That time is over, and Australians have to understand that."

But Australians were the greatest people in the world, he said, and recalled his trip to the Commonwealth summit: "I've just been to England, where you see the sort of 20th century overlay to a caste-ridden society. They think they are better than us."

Lee gloomy about Singapore future

David Watts, Singapore

Singapore started its 21st year of independence with a gloomy assessment of why Asia's tiniest success story has outperformed itself in relation to its industrial competitors.

The assessment was given by Singapore's greying father-figure, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, in a television broadcast last night. He carefully outlined to his citizens how Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea have kept costs low and output high while Singaporeans have enjoyed booming wages and standards of living that have taken salaries not only well above their Asian competitors but swelled unit production costs above those in Japan and the United States.

Five years ago Singaporean wage rates were an average \$1.47 (£.98) an hour with Hong Kong at \$1.51. The period since then has seen Hong Kong rates increase only to \$1.78 while Singaporeans now earn an average of \$2.44 an hour.

To hear Mr. Lee talking it was hard to believe that Singapore still has the highest standard of living in Asia outside Japan. In reality, despite Mr. Lee's gloom, the country started a modest economic recovery in the second quarter, and there are indications that the strict measures taken to pull the country out of its economic nose-dive are beginning to have an effect.

The measures introduced in the spring include a two-year wage freeze and a reduction in both taxes and the amount of

money employers must pay towards social security costs. The recovery is still patchy and fragile, with oil refining much improved and electronics climbing off a low point.

Tourism showed an average improvement of 2.8 per cent for foreign arrivals in the second quarter, many of them Japanese, cashing in on the strong yen, and second quarter growth of 0.8 per cent looks healthy against a first quarter result of -3.4 per cent.

Reviewing the familiar catalogue of Japanese industrial successes, Mr. Lee could not resist outlining some of Britain's failures.

"Compare the British to the Japanese. They were not stupider but the things they chose to pursue did not win." He described Britain's most important failures, such as the disastrous Comet airliner, which yielded leadership of the world airliner market to the Boeing 707 and Britain's inability to compete against the United States in space, as part and parcel of the general British decline since the withdrawal from East of Suez.

Mr. Lee's performance was still measured, eminently sensible and far-sighted, but these days there is a tiredness in his voice and some detectable greater concentration on Chinese values in this multi-racial state as the key to its problems. The first 20 minutes of his address, in Mandarin Chinese, were given over to enthusiastic promotion of Confucian values as the formula of salvation for a faltering country.

Coup risk warning in Manila

From Keith Dalton Manila

Some "hidden conspirators" behind last month's attempted revolt against the Philippine Government remain at large and there is a "high risk" that followers of the ousted leader, Mr. Ferdinand Marcos, will make another attempt to seize power, a presidential committee has warned.

This second attempt against the six-month-old Government could occur when President Aquino begins a series of state visits later this month, the Manila *Chronicle* reported.

The visits - to Indonesia and Singapore, beginning on Sunday, and to the United States in mid-September - "raise high risks of another similar, if not more serious, Manila Hotel-type incident", the committee warned.

More than 300 troops and several thousand Marcos supporters occupied the luxurious Manila Hotel on July 6.

NEW YORK: A two-day auction at the weekend of goods left by the Marcos family in their New York house brought better prices than expected, a Philippine official said yesterday. The new Government hopes to raise a million dollars from the auction (Reuters reports).

Peru hails break with IMF

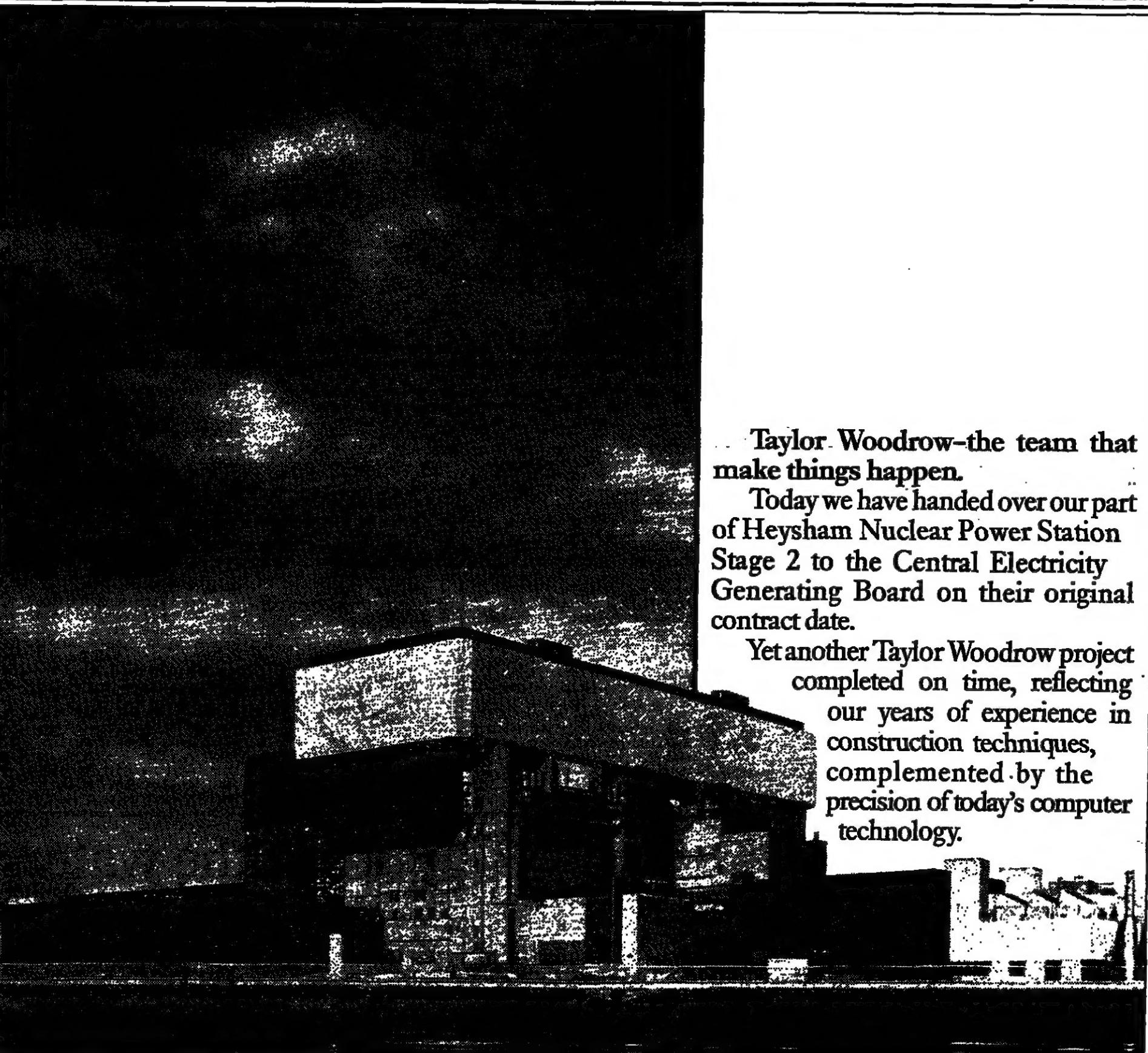
Lima (Reuters) - President Garcia of Peru has labelled the International Monetary Fund (IMF) a banking policeman, saying his country's moves to distance itself from the lending agency opened the way to new economic justice.

Speaking from his presidential palace balcony, Señor Garcia said the IMF declaration on Saturday that his country was ineligible for new loans symbolized the inhumanity and injustice of the world financial system.

Peru lost its borrowing rights at the IMF because of its failure to clear \$158 million (about £105 million) in arrears, becoming the fifth country ineligible for new loans after Vietnam, Sudan, Liberia and Guyana.



President Garcia: financial system inhuman and unjust.



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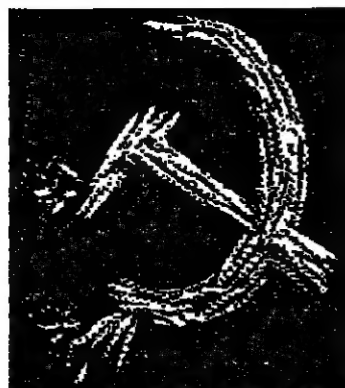
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SPECTRUM

How Stalin starved the Ukraine



THE HARVEST OF SORROW

by Robert Conquest

Pt 1: Assault on the peasantry

his new book, Robert Conquest — a leading authority on Soviet history — exposes the opening moves of Stalin's campaign of terror and death by famine.

Just over 50 years ago the Ukraine and its neighbouring areas, the Don, the Volga and the Kuban — a great stretch of territory inhabited by about 40 million people — resembled a vast Belsen. A quarter of the rural population lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbours. As at Belsen, well-fed squads of police and government officials supervised the victims.

This was the climax of the "revolution from above", as Stalin put it, in which he and his associates crushed two elements seen as irreconcilably hostile to his regime: the Soviet peasantry as a whole and the Ukrainian nation in particular.

Stalin's campaign had begun in 1929. Although the Ukraine was under communist control, the population was unreconciled to the system. Historically, the Ukrainians are an ancient nation which has survived through terrible calamities. They have their own language, their own culture, and a cementing history of persecution.

Bigger than France and more populous than Poland, the Ukraine was by far the largest nation in Europe not to emerge as a fully-fledged independent entity in the period between the two world wars. And in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution many representatives of the national culture, and even many Ukrainian Communists, accepted Moscow's rule only conditionally.

Indeed, in March 1917, soon after the collapse of Tsardom, a Ukrainian Central Council had been formed. Its bid for autonomy providing an opportunity for the first great example of the extension of Soviet rule by force over an independent East European country.

The region had been the worst affected in eastern Europe by the great famine of 1921-22 which followed the immense social and economic disruption in the wake of the revolution. On this occasion there was no conscious decision in Moscow that the peasant should starve, and though the drought that year was severe, it could not be classified as a disaster.

The factor which turned the scale was the Soviet government's method of crop requisition. It took so much of the peasant's product

that he was not left with enough to subsist on, while over the previous three years the government's policies in the countryside had effectively removed much of the incentive to produce.

The existence of famine was admitted, and an appeal was made for foreign aid. In the autumn of 1921, the future President Hoover's American Relief Administration started moving stocks into Russia which would eventually feed more than 10 million. Even then there was a tendency to leave the Ukrainian peasantry unassisted, with the result that official Soviet figures admitted the deaths of 800,000 Ukrainians in the first half of 1922, an assessment reported as not covering some of the worst areas.

The great famine had brought the government in Moscow to a realization that disaster faced it if it continued to impose its oppressive agrarian policies; and to an acceptance, at least for the time being, of a truce which left the free peasantry in existence.

By 1929, having outwitted and crushed the right wing of the Communist Party, Stalin was at last ready to give effect to his hostility against what he saw as centrifugal tendencies in the countryside. He began with a double blow: dekulakization and collectivization.

Quotas were set far above the possible and all food removed

Lenin envisioned the *kulak* — literally, "first" — as a rich, exploiting class against whom, after the removal of the landlords proper, peasant hatred could be equally directed. A *kulak* was a village money-lender and mortgagee, of whom there was usually one in a village or group of villages. Any rich peasant might make an occasional loan, indeed, would be expected to. Only when money-lending became a major source of income and of manipulation by the villagers.

In practice then, dekulakization meant the killing or deportation to the Arctic of millions of peasants

with their families — in principle the better-off, in practice the most influential and most resistant to the Party's plans.

Collectivization, the second measure, meant the effective abolition of private property in land, and the concentration of the remaining peasantry in collective farms under Party control.

Stalin seems to have realized that only a mass terror throughout the body of the nation — that is, the peasantry — could really reduce the country to submission. In 1932-33, accompanied by an attack on all Ukrainian cultural and intellectual centres and leaders, as well as on the Ukrainian churches, came what may be described as a terror-famine.

It was inflicted on the collectivized peasants by setting grain quotas far above the possible, while removing every handful of food and preventing help from outside — even from other areas of the Soviet Union — from reaching the starving.

Nationalism was blamed explic-



"Brigades would make formal searches, and anyone not in a starving state was the object of suspicion"

ity for the supposed contumacy of the Ukrainian peasants in not surrendering grain which they did not have, all of which was in accord with Stalin's dictum that the national problem was in essence a peasant problem. In fact, one of the aims of collectivization in the Ukraine had been stated officially as "the destruction of Ukrainian nationalism's social base — the individual land-holdings". The Ukrainian peasant thus suffered in double guise, as a peasant and as a Ukrainian.



In normal circumstances, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus provided half the Soviet Union's total marketable grain. In the good harvest of 1930, the Ukraine's share was 7.7 million tons (33 per cent). In 1931 the same 7.7 million tons was demanded of the Ukraine out of a harvest of only 18.3 million tons: that is, 42 per cent. Only 7 million tons were actually collected. This meant that what amounted to a famine was affecting the Ukraine in the late spring of 1932.

In July of that year, the vital decisions were taken which led to the holocaust of the next eight months. Stalin again ordered a delivery target of 7.7 million tons out of a total harvest which the collectivization and poor weather had reduced to 14.7 million tons, two-thirds of that of 1930.

It was obvious that the proposed levels of requisition were not merely excessive but impossible. After considerable argument, the Ukrainians managed to get the figure reduced to 6.6

million tons, but this too was far beyond the feasible.

The position was bad in July 1932 but it was to grow worse. The first procurements were carried out in August and in many areas, by great effort, the targets were met. This virtually exhausted the countryside. From then on the inhabitants of the 20,000 villages of the Ukraine awaited an even more menacing future.

On October 12, 1932 two senior Russian apparatchiks — A. Akulov, who had been deputy head of the OGPU (the political administration which was the forerunner of the NKVD), and M.M. Khatayevich, earlier prominent in Stalin's collectivization of the Volga — were sent from Moscow to strengthen the local Party. At the same time a second procurement was announced, though there was now almost nothing available.

By November 1, the delivery plan had been fulfilled only to the level of 41 per cent and people were already dying. Far from relaxing its demands, Moscow launched into a crescendo of terror by hunger.

A decree passed the previous August had ordered that all collective farm property such as cattle and grain should henceforth be considered state property, "sacred and inviolable". Those guilty of offences against it were to be considered enemies of the people, to be shot unless there were extenuating circumstances, when the penalty must be imprisonment for not less than 10 years, with confiscation of property.

From August 1932 there was a great increase in the extent and severity of the law and its enforcement. From the Kharkov court alone, 1,500 death sentences were reported in one month. In both town and village, officially encouraged brutality flourished.

One peasant was shot for possession of 25 pounds of wheat, gleaned in a field by his 10-year-old daughter. A woman was sentenced to 10 years for cutting 100 ears of ripening corn from her own plot a fortnight after her husband had died of starvation. In the village of Mala Lepetykha, peasants were shot for eating a buried horse.

Some party activists, even ones with bad personal records, tried to get fair treatment for the peasantry. One activist explained: "In some cases they would be merciful and leave some potatoes, peas,

Peasants were shot for eating a buried horse in one village

corn for feeding the family, but the stricter ones would make a clean sweep.

"They would take not only the food and livestock, but 'all valuable and surplus of clothing', including icons in their frames, samovars, painted carpets and even metal kitchen utensils that might be silver — and any money they found stashed away."

In the larger villages, where such things could be better concealed, women would be procured for the party officials by their need for food. At the district level, there was even luxury. A dining-hall for party officials in Pehrybyscha is described: "Day and night it was



Josef Stalin: His policies devastated the Ukraine

guarded by militia keeping the starving peasants and their children away from the restaurant... In the dining-room, at very low prices, white bread, meat, poultry, canned fruit and delicacies, wines and sweets were served to the district bosses. Around these oases famine and death were raging."

In many areas, brigades would now make complete formal searches every couple of weeks, and not to be in a starving state was to be the object of suspicion. The activists would then make an especially careful search, assuming that some food had been hidden.

One activist, after searching the house of a peasant who had failed to swell up, finally found a small bag of flour mixed with ground bark and leaves, which he then poured into the village pond. There are a number of reports of brutal brigadiers who insisted on carrying the dying as well as the dead to the cemetery to avoid the extra trip, and of children and old people lying in the mass graves, still alive, for several days.

But one activist recalls: "With the rest of my generation I believed firmly that the ends justified the means. Our great goal was the universal triumph of Communism, and for the sake of that goal everything was permissible — to lie, to steal, to destroy hundreds of thousands and even millions of people, all those who were hindering our work or could hinder it, everyone who stood in the way."

"With the others I emptied out the old folks' storage chests, stopping my ears to the children's crying and the women's wails. For I was convinced that I was accomplishing the great and necessary transformation of the countryside..."

Adapted from *The Harvest of Sorrow* by Robert Conquest to be published by Hutchinson on August 28, price £16.95.

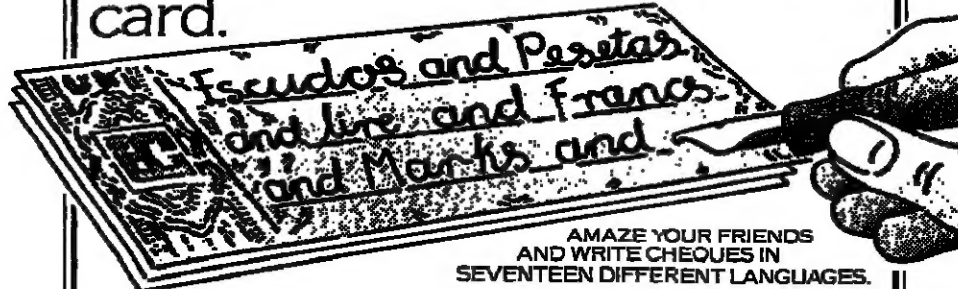
TOMORROW

'People even ate their children and robbed graves to stay alive'

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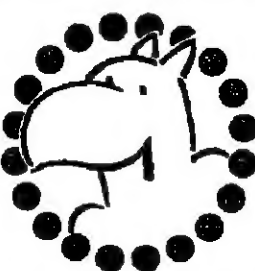


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MIDLAND. WHEN YOU NEED US WE'LL BE LISTENING

Ripples on the waters

Salmon farms are spoiling the amenity of Scotland's lochs, according to one pressure group

Ask anyone to describe their image of a Scottish loch and the words tranquil, remote, and beautiful will probably figure somewhere in the description. But in an increasing number of cases, you probably could not find less appropriate adjectives. The sea lochs and inland waters of the Highlands and islands now form the basis of Scotland's newest growth industry — salmon farming.

Its spectacular expansion has not met with universal approval and is now likely to be the subject of a court case. The Crown Estate Commissioners, the people who manage the Queen's estates, face a test case brought by the Scottish Salmon Trust.

The trust alleges that salmon farmers have been allowed to colonise and blight once-tranquil lochs, damaging the local tourist trade, denying access to other water-users and disrupting the privacy of local people.

According to trust chairman Neil Jamieson: "If we fail in the courts in this country, then we may have recourse to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg."

"We maintain that in some cases licences have been granted by the commissioners in a completely automatic and undemocratic way, without sufficient consultation, and that fundamental rights of amenity and access have been denied to other users of the water."

The test case is an indication of the problems faced in



Ian Anderson on his fish farm: in favour of controls trying to bring much-needed employment to rural areas. After local government and the tourist trade, salmon farming is the main provider of work in the Highlands.

There are now around 100 companies operating in 200 fresh and salt water sites in Scotland. The industry produces 7,000 tonnes a year, compared with 600 tonnes in 1980, and achieves annual sales totalling £30m.

Ian Anderson, lead singer with the rock group Jethro Tull, has four working sites on the Isle of Skye and one on the mainland. Anderson is in favour of controls on the number and nature of the farms, even to the point of denying expansion to his own business.

Among the measures he has taken is the introduction of regular checks on the cleanliness of the water and the offer of permanent mooring sites to yachtsmen who use the lochs. Anderson believes the pendulum has now swung far enough in favour of controls. Jamieson says the wider consultation procedures being proposed do not go far enough and that the Scottish Office

should take into account other industries, leisure interests and wildlife.

"We think fish farming is a wholly appropriate industry for the rural areas of Scotland and the west coast. Our argument is not with the industry, but with the Crown Commissioners for the way they have granted licences, and with the Scottish Office for its failure to plan the growth of the industry."

The trust wants the Commissioners' power to grant licences for sea lochs to be dependent on local planning authority approval and to come within the terms of a long-term plan for the industry.

A spokeswoman for the Crown Estate Commissioners said: "The Commissioners are satisfied that they have acted in accordance with their statutory duties." A consultation procedure which will take into account the views of local and regional organisations as well as property and landowners is likely to be approved by the Scottish Office shortly, she said.

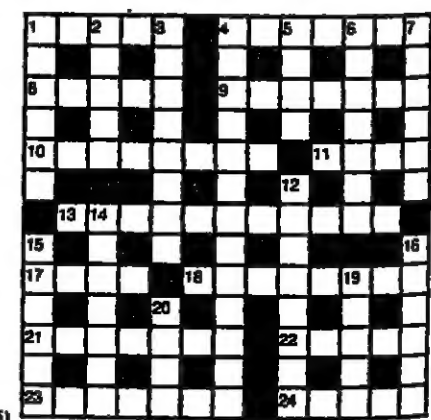
William Peakin

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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1031

ACROSS
1 Placed (5)
4 Row (7)
8 Keepsake (5)
9 Make brighter (7)
10 Title assurance (8)
11 Aperture (4)
13 Tights/Euphrates area (11)
17 Flower basket (4)
18 Gate-crasher (8)
21 Incentives (7)
22 Sticky matter (5)
23 Mosch's snuff (7)
24 Cursal (5)

DOWN
1 Scribble (6)
2 10th US president (5)
3 Tyrannical ruler (8)
4 Interrogative paper (13)
5 Fried (4)
6 Pasta squares (7)



7 Spearhead cavalryman (6)
8 Early part song (8)
9 Evasive (7)
15 Sagacious (6)
16 Decan (6)
19 Jeans cloth (5)
20 Smallest of litter (4)

Tomorrow
Summer good buys:
lightweight knits for cooler evenings



Loneliness is just one problem

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MONDAY PAGE

Here is the daily news...

Cleaners are worth their weight in gold, which may be why they're known as treasures.

Maggie Drummond looks at the thriving trade in keeping someone else's house spotless

The only time I ever felt like throwing a saucer at my husband was when he upset the daily. He had apparently said something very rude to the cat on his way to work, which reduced the good woman to tears. When he arrived home some 14 weary hours later, I was still fuming. "Don't you ever talk to the cat like that again," I screamed at him hysterically.

Anyone who has ever loved and lost a daily will appreciate this tale. To the working mother, a husband is an optional extra. A daily, on the other hand, is the staff — or should that be the staff? — of life. She is known as a "treasure" because she is hard to find and everyone wants to steal her. That's why we do daft things like tidying up the house before she arrives in an effort to keep her.

Quite why finding someone to clean your home should be such a problem when there are three million unemployed is something that puzzles many people, including the columnist Auberon Waugh, who suggested recently that the Government could do a bit of good by extending tax relief to private domestic service. Well, three cheers — except that such a measure would increase demand but do very little to improve the supply.

Waugh puts the shortage down to ideology, the notion "that no citizen should suffer the indignity of having to earn a living as a personal servant of anyone else". He harks back to a golden "Upstairs Downstairs" age when domestic workers had "a secure and enjoyable life — good food, comfort and good company". And therein, I feel, lies the problem.

It's not that people don't want to work; it's just that few employers outside the state home class can actually afford to offer anything which adds up to a proper job any more, let alone the training and career structure of yore.

Everyone complains that the traditional daily is in decline, yet dozens of agencies have been set up in recent years to bridge the gap. Sue Rorstad, who founded Poppies six years ago when, after the birth of her first child, she couldn't find a daily, now has 40 franchised outlets from Durham through the Home Counties.

"There is a tremendous demand for domestic cleaning services and there are people who want to do the work," she says. "The real problem is that cleaners want to do more than three hours once or twice a week. They want to be properly employed, with training and security and regular pay like everybody else."

Cleaning people's homes can be a very lonely business, she points out, particularly now that wives go out to work and the employer may never be seen. In these days of heightened social sensitivities, cleaners want to feel they are doing a respectable professional job and belong to some kind of organization. They would apparently rather be registered with an agency and pay tax than stay in the black economy.

Poppies employs and insures its cleaners. Customers pay £2.90 an hour, plus VAT, to the agency. The idea is that they get the same regular cleaner with a relief to cover sickness and holidays, and according to Sue Rorstad there are advantages for both sides. "It means the cleaners aren't exploited. A lot of the trouble which people experience with dailies arises because they underestimate how long it takes to clean a house."

"You may get a customer who is convinced it can all be done in three hours, when what is needed is a spring-clean before the daily starts work so she doesn't spend her whole life fighting the rubbish to get to the sink."

"Then you find people who are terrified to ask the cleaner to do this or that for fear she will leave. People just don't like to ask. We can sort all that kind of thing out."

There are apparently eight different ways to clean a window, and even more theories on what constitutes a good daily. One friend of mine refused to hire any home-grown cleaners, but swears by the Spanish and Portuguese, who don't

'There is a social stigma attached to doing a cleaning job'

speak the language too well but just get on with the job. Another needs someone who can answer the telephone and take messages as well as wield a vacuum cleaner.

"I try to match the cleaner to the householder," says Clare Pembrey, who runs Clare's Cleaners in the Richmond and Twickenham areas of Surrey. "The job of the agency is to serve as a buffer between the daily and the customer. Both sides find this a difficult relationship these days."

Unlike Poppies, which employs the workers itself, agencies like Clare's Cleaners operate a finder's service and the householder pays the daily direct. This means the customer is also responsible for the insurance. The daily can sue if she trips and breaks a leg on your frayed



Maids in waiting: sweeping all before them (from left) Kim Kennard, Stephanie Eaton and Jean Willis

carpet. So if you are the employer and pay direct, you should still check your house contents policy to see you are properly covered.

According to Pembrey, rates are up to £3 an hour in the Richmond area. There is no VAT payable on direct payments to cleaners, but the agency's finder's fee is about another 50p an hour on top of that for a year, payable up front, with replacement cleaners guaranteed should things go wrong.

This appears to be cheaper than other agencies. Universal Aunts, for instance, also operates a finder's service and would probably charge the customer £25 a quarter, plus VAT, for supplying somebody to do six hours of cleaning a week. Customers are always expected to pay the travel costs for the daily.

Being clean does not come cheap, but why should it? Most cleaners are young mothers with children who want jobs to fit in with school hours. But some students join the agencies in college vacations. And amazingly there are people who actually enjoy cleaning. Katie Dent in her second year of Pembroke College, Oxford, works for Clare's Cleaners in her holidays.

"A lot of my friends prefer temping in an office for less money because they think there is a social stigma attached to doing a cleaning job," she says. "I actually find cleaning quite therapeutic. Originally I was worried about it being women's work, but at least nowadays it's recognized as a proper job with a wage attached to it."

There's no doubt, however, that lots of people are embarrassed about employing cleaners. It's not exactly the age of the servant, is it? I get the feeling that a lot of people

'A lot of people don't want that kind of personal service today'

prefer a traditional-type daily so everyone knows where they are on the social scale.

There appear to be as many methods of cleaning as there are agencies. There's a definite trend towards a more impersonal, systematic approach, with teams of cleaners rather than just one friendly soul. For instance, Dial A Char, which operates in Kent and Sussex, comes in teams of two at £3.25 plus VAT an hour for each, plus travel costs of 15p a mile. If you want six hours of cleaning, say, you'll get two cleaners for three hours, which somehow doesn't sound nearly as comforting as having one for three hours twice.

Maids, another franchise which operates in and around the Thames Valley, comes in teams of three, in

tracksuit uniforms and brightly-coloured vans with their own products. It's all designed to spruce up the image of the domestic cleaner as a professional, according to Maids' manager Terry Eccleston. "A regular clean could cost anything from £20 to £26 a time, depending on the size of the house," he says.

"We don't aim to be like a daily. A lot of people don't want that kind of personal service any more. They don't want to get familiar with someone who comes to clean their home and probably wants to chat. What customers get from us, I suppose, is a mini spring-clean, a thorough job, which is not what you usually get from an ordinary charwoman."

"There are lots of things that daily cleaners never seem to get round to doing, aren't there? Well, so as not to offend her, people often have us in to give them a really good clean when their regular cleaner goes away on holiday."

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Universal Aunts, 250 Kings Road, London SW3 (01-351 5767). Poppies UK, 31 Houndgate, Darlington, Co. Durham (0325 488699). Maids, 8-10 High Street, Sutton, Surrey (01-642 0054). Dial-A-Char, 17 London Road, East Grinstead, W Sussex (0342 26391). Clare's Cleaners, 4 Whittow Road, Twickenham (01-977 1100).

In training with my sainted aunt

I am luckier in the matter of aunts than P. G. Wodehouse, whose real-life aunts were as terrifying as the fictional ones he described as "aunt calling to aunt like mastodons across a primeval swamp".

Unlike Wodehouse, who had 20 aunts, I have only one who, again unlike his, never tries to make me pull myself together but abets me in going adrift, most recently by taking me to Paris on the Orient Express.

If my aunt has a fault it is that she regards my understated way of dressing as a bit casual, so before we left she wrote to me: "We are advised you can never be overdone on the Orient Express" — so there.

I didn't much care for the tone of that "so there", so I arrived at Victoria in a silk tunic dress and high heels. These began to look a bit underdressed the minute my aunt stepped through the barrier wearing gilt earrings shaped like palm leaves and approximately the same size. Her pearlized lilac eyeshadow also ensured that she stood out in the crowd of Orient Express passengers, who were mainly Japanese honeymooners taking photographs of each other beside the train's Pullman carriages.

A Wodehouse aunt would not have considered ordering a whisky in the middle of the morning but mine would, and did. Seated majestically in lone ("First class kitchen car, 20 seats, built 1928 by Metropolitan Cammell Carriage and Wagon Co Ltd for the Queen of Scots Pullman", according to the guidebook), we both became quite toffee-nosed, insisting that "We can't stop at Brickley, it's a non-place".

The Orient Express is a joy for the early riser, which is what every female member of my family is, because when you wake up at 5am you are more than ready for lunch at 11.30, which is when the



PENNY PERRICK

Orient Express serves it. The opportunity "to recreate the style and glamour of a bygone age" was rather lost on the Channel crossing since the sea behaved like something in a Nicholas Monsarrat novel and most of the passengers dipped their faces into a sea-bag at Folkestone and didn't pull them out again until Boulogne. My aunt, a sensible woman, looked out of a porthole, groaned and lay down full-length on a sofa, presenting a pair of gleaming mauve eyelids to the world.

Since I was once married to a Cornish mariner, the heaving of the ferry and the other passengers' shoulders held no terror for me and I showed off no end by tripping daintily around the lounge in my high heels even when the deck became vertical. Had I only known that all those miserable boat trips off the Cornish coast with people shouting "lee-ho" and booms hitting me on the head would prove to be good preparation for going to Paris, I wouldn't have made so much fuss at the time.

How nice, though, that those days of roughing it have ended, overtaken by Travels With My Aunt.

Setting store by departments

Once upon a time, London was a city with a department store on nearly every corner. Bourne & Hollingsworth, Derry & Toms, Whiteley's, Woollands, Marshall & Snelgrove and Swan & Edgar, all among the dear, departed, could supply you with most things from aprons to umbrellas.

Then came the boutiques, which made shopping a lot more decisive since they offered you the choice of scarcely more than a dozen garments.

After that there was a rise in what's known, inelegantly, as "lifestyle retailers" like Habitat and Laura Ashley. All you had to do was decide which lifestyle appealed to you and in one single Saturday morning you could go out and buy sheets, curtains, tablemats and kitchen tiles all in the same pretty pattern.

I don't know what happened to people who suddenly realized that they had chosen the wrong lifestyle. Maybe they sold their home with all the contents down to the last printed cotton photograph

frame or maybe they just shot themselves. All I know is that the departure of the old-style department stores meant that you could walk for miles before you could buy a spool of sewing thread or some fuse wire.

But now look what's happening. Smart little shops that once used to offer a couple of overpriced jumpers and a bikini are now going in for cosmetics and home furnishings.

It surely can't be long now before some retailing wizard dreams up the idea of one big building with a lift with a uniformed man in it who intones, "Third floor, lampshade trimmings, padded coat-hangers and shoe polishes. Going up. Fifth floor, gentlemen's outerwear, curtain tracks."

Once again shopping will become the confusing business it always used to be, but tailoring chalk and dusters and cutlery containers will once again be within walking distance.

Illusion collusion

Tonight the elders of the Magic Circle will debate what to them is an absurd notion: that women should be treated as equals and not just objects to be seen in half.

Anyone gazing into their crystal ball will be able to predict the result of the debate. Women will not be allowed to join the Circle, not now, probably not ever.

Stacey Lee, a 19-year-old magician, says this is discriminatory and damaging to her professional status. She wants to join the Magic Circle, renowned as the world authority on magic and illusion, to further her career. But the elite group which guards the secret of Houdini's greatest tricks like the crown jewels has a simple if jocular defence when accused of sexual discrimination. In the words of Paul Daniels, one of their

members: "Women can't keep a secret."

Formed at the beginning of the century as a private members' club, the Magic Circle is housed in a converted garage off Tottenham Court Road in London's West End. The ethos of secrecy pervades the building, which houses a fine library, a museum, and a small theatre where every Monday night performances and lectures in the art of magic are delivered. The telephone number is ex-directory, and members are disciplined for breaking the secrecy rule.

Magician Colin Francome, one of the Circle members, has proposed tonight's debate. "It's grossly unfair not to let women in," he said. "Magic is not simply buying a few tricks from a shop and trying them out — you need advice. If the Magic Circle does not allow women as members, it will destroy its credibility." The feelings of the old guard are summed up by Circle official Harry Devane (immortalised by his eponymous rising card trick) who says: "If women want a magic club they can found one. But why intrude into ours?"

The Circle has managed to see off an investigation by the Equal Opportunities Commission and was forced to concede a point by allowing girls into their annual competition for young magicians. Stacey Lee reached the finals a couple of years ago, "but no way were they going to let me win". Another magician, Faye Presto, holds out little hope for a change. "How can they discriminate against 50 per cent of the population? If they're going to be the governing body of magic, they've got to open their doors. But because the old fogies hold sway and will continue to hold sway for the next 10 years, it's extremely unlikely."

Christopher Wilson

Peering through the health warnings smokescreen

The latest messages on cigarette packets bluntly predict an early death, but health groups seek a still stronger line

The warnings are bigger, bolder and blunter than before. Fifteen years after the first, comparatively mild message on cigarette packets, today's smokers are left in little doubt of the hazards of their habit.

From the initial government warning that "smoking can damage your health" in 1971, when cigarettes cost 3s 3d (26½p) for 20, the latest advice has progressed to grim forecasts of early death and even of premature birth for smokers' babies.

The warnings now appearing would have seemed too alarming a few years ago. Among the slogans that will soon become familiar are:

- "More than 30,000 people die each year in the UK from lung cancer"
- "Smoking when pregnant can injure your baby and cause premature birth"
- "Smoking can cause lung cancer, bronchitis, and other chest diseases"
- "Smoking can cause fatal diseases"
- "Stopping smoking reduces the risk of serious diseases"

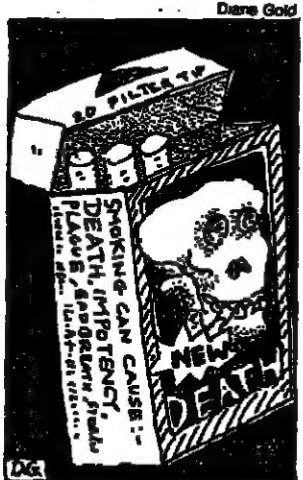
The warnings have been issued by voluntary agreement between the tobacco industry and the Government. For added weight, they are attributed on packets and advertisements to chief medical officers of the health departments. They also take up more space in advertise-

ments, 17½ per cent compared with 15 per cent.

They have been welcomed by organisations such as the Health Education Council and ASH (Action on Smoking and Health). But will they be effective deterrents?

Both groups share the main complaint. "They don't go far enough. The message we want is simply that smoking kills," says Patti White, deputy director of ASH.

Research by the HEC showed that smokers felt that



only the ultimate warning would make them quit cigarettes. "Previous warnings have been ineffective. Telling people that smoking can be dangerous isn't enough," Michael Jacob of the HEC says. "It needs to be short and blunt. The latest warnings are too lengthy. Why not say that smoking kills? After all, we have plenty of proof that it does."

Such a blunt warning is already issued to smokers in the Irish Republic, where the government has adopted a more aggressive attitude recently. But the British health lobby's demands were re-

sisted by the industry when the latest agreement with the Department of Health was reached. "We weren't prepared to accept a 'smoking kills' label. These are draconian messages and we are under no obligation to accept them," says Clive Turner of the Tobacco Advisory Council, which represents the industry.

Other countries have a variety of cigarette health statements. In the United States, they range from stern cautions by the Surgeon General, that "Cigarette smoke contains carbon monoxide", to "Smoking by pregnant women may result in fetal injury, premature birth and low birth weight".

"Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema and may complicate pregnancy" to the more positive and encouraging advice: "Quitting smoking now greatly reduces serious risks to your health."

Germany limits itself to the federal health minister's comment: "Smoking endangers your health." France is similarly low-key. Iceland, more progressive, has a battery of 16 messages about different health risks.

Britain was one of the first countries to introduce health warnings on packets, with the United States following. "We led the way then, but we have lost our way in recent years," White says.

Turner says: "Nobody really knows whether trying to frighten people to stop them doing something is actually effective. Cigarette consumption has declined in the last 15 years, but probably more because of the annual hefty tax increases than the health warnings."

Thomson Prentice

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EVERY THURSDAY

Another job lost

Scotland Yard has sacked the team who produce *The Job*, the Metropolitan bobbies' paper. The decision to replace AGB Communications, who edit the fortnightly forum, comes four months after the resignation of editor John Cleal. His departure, blazed across newspaper headlines, followed a row with Scotland Yard over an article about the beating up of four youths: purporting to be the views of "a serving police officer", it turned out to have been penned by the Yard's public relations department. Yesterday his successor, Tim Muir, refusing to elaborate on why his firm lost the contract, told me: "It's a highly political situation. I cannot comment while I'm looking for another job." The Yard says that the contract was put out to tender and won by Home and Law Communications, owned by the Leach Group. They may find it a harder beat than it looks. After being inundated with bogus small ads from constables trying to sell off their superiors' cars, Muir once complained to me: "Policemen are the biggest wind-up artists of all time."

Blockade buster

The Selsdon Group, of Conservative free-marketeers, has leapt into the South Africa debate with an attack on the sanctions-favouring Tory Reform Group. In a letter of support to Mrs Thatcher, its chairman, Tim Janman, condemns those who call for action as "intellectual pygmies and hypocrites". Names, pack-drills? He tells me: "By hypocrites I mean primarily Commonwealth leaders; by intellectual pygmies I mean those in the Conservative party who support sanctions." The Tory Reform Group? "Totally misguided". Ted Heath's proposed economic blockade? "A lunatic idea."

Local hero

Tory grass-rootsery has taken hold in Norfolk South West. The party, which in May refused to ratify the adoption of Charles Harris to head the seat because the Oxfordshire barrister had next to no connection with the area, has, as I predicted, found somebody more suitable: Gillian Shepherd. Not only is she deputy leader of Norfolk County Council and chairman of the Norfolk Health Authority but she was born and bred in the area, has worked there for 20 years and been a county councillor since 1977.

Scrap merchant

Clever Department of Transport clerk Paul O'Connor's contribution to the ministry suggestion box has won him £200. Puzzling over the problem of employing six staff for three months simply to send out second renewal reminders to trade licence holders, he came up with the solution: scrap the second reminder.

BARRY FANTONI



One idea is to have Tam Dalyell's Belgrave question as a running gag

Stirring stuff

Rough Justice, the axed BBC show that investigated wrongful convictions, claims it has sprung another prisoner, George Beattie, jailed in Edinburgh for murder 13 years ago, has been released on parole. Journalist Peter Hill, who — with Martin Young — was suspended by the BBC earlier this year for their methods in another case, says the release vindicates their work in the past. Beattie's mother, Jean, agrees: "If it hadn't been for them stirring it up George would have been in prison for another two years." While pointing out that many lifers serve less than 13 years, the Scottish Office refuses to comment on his release. The Rough Justice duo have now been redeployed. Hill on a documentary on Suez. Young on *Breakfast Time*. Meanwhile Anne Fitzpatrick, the US-resident victim of the Rough Justice interrogation techniques condemned by the Lord Chief Justice during January's court case, is suing the BBC for \$17 million.

By the book

Who should I spy sitting alone on a 22 bus in the King's Road, his head buried in a book, but Sir Keith Joseph, the former education secretary. Recalling Norman Tebbit's recent admission to having read Jeffrey Archer after the Brighton bomb because "his books require no mental effort at all", I craved my head to see what Sir Keith found so engrossing. It was *One Hundred Years of Solitude* by the Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez. Any ideas for appropriate reading material for other politicians?

PHS

Aid that would end apartheid

Fleur de Villiers argues that sanctions will further polarize South Africa's blacks and whites — and suggests an alternative

The international crusade for sanctions against South Africa owes much of its appeal to the illusion that there is no alternative. Because of this, otherwise sensible people are persuaded to support a policy which they suspect to be at worst bankrupt, at best a product of the politics of fatigue, frustration and failure.

South African liberals have reacted to sanctions with dismay, because they see white South Africa's resistance to change hardening under external threat. There is little talk of reform in Pretoria these days, reform having ceased to be politically attractive now that it can be portrayed by the far right as a concession to international demands.

And yet for those who recoil from the prospect of reducing the only successful industrial economy in Africa to yet another Third World basket case, but would hasten the processes of internal change, there is a viable alternative, a Marshall Plan for South Africa. In reality it represents a variation of the Reagan policy of "constructive engagement" — with one important difference.

Constructive engagement sought to engage the South African government. A Marshall Plan would seek constructive engagement with the South African people themselves — black and white. It would accept that the only successful pressures for change are those generated within South Africa which have the support of the majority of whites and it would seek to increase those pressures by offering them (if not the government) an alternative to isolation and blacks an alternative to deprivation.

Sir Alfred Ayer will have surprised many with his recent suggestion that the closure of university philosophy departments might have repercussions for the future of information technology in Britain. After all, the popular perception of philosophers and computer scientists is of people at opposite ends of the academic spectrum, the very embodiments of C.P. Snow's "two cultures". Yet the truth is that in the field of information science those two irreconcilables — the quest for abstract truth and the pursuit of practical, utilitarian goals — have become interdependent.

The point is that although a computer is, at one level, an ingenious electronic machine it is also no more than a *tabula rasa* upon which the programmer may realize any and all possible machines — "machine", in this sense, being equivalent to "logical system". And the exploration of formal logical systems is, of course, one of the central concerns of 20th century philosophy.

But this does not simply mean that philosophers have been given a new toy. On the contrary, it has turned out that the work of the logicians and pure mathematicians is crucial to the development of the computer's potential.

In the 1950s, for example, the American philosopher Noam Chomsky revolutionized the study of linguistics when he suggested that all grammars shared a common "deep structure" which could be described in terms of formal logic. It might be thought that Chomsky's ideas would be of little interest outside the rarified discipline of linguistic theory; in fact, they provided the basis for the construction of most of today's "high-level" languages, without which computer programming would be arduous to the point of impracticability.

In the past few years the connection between programming languages and logic has become even more direct. It is the key to one of the most promising developments in computer applications, the use of programs known as "expert systems". The idea of an expert system is that it can incorporate not just the facts which a human expert has at his or her fingertips, but also the rules which guide the expert's thinking when addressing a problem. Enthusiasts foresee a day when every doctor, lawyer or engineer will have access to an expert system which will serve as a sort of computerized consultant in his particular field.

One of the most effective ways of "capturing" structures of knowledge in which facts are related to one another by complex rules, which even the human

It is a Marxist shibboleth that capitalism is the handmaiden of apartheid and that economic growth and investment, merely prop up the apartheid society. South Africa's recent history shows the reverse to be true.

Apartheid first began to crumble under the pressure of a high economic growth rate when the demand for a skilled and stable workforce led to the recognition of urban blacks as a permanent community rather than "temporary sojourners". This led in turn to the granting of freehold rights in so-called "white South Africa" and eventually to the abolition this year of the pass laws. But black aspirations, fanned by reform and frustrated by its limitations, inevitably began to concentrate on the ultimate goal — full political rights.

It is an uncomfortable irony that, because of a prolonged and deepening recession, aggravated by the withdrawal of foreign investment, South Africa's economic growth has now dwindled to less than 2 per cent a year, while its population is growing at between 2 and 3 per cent. Instead of being starved of foreign capital, South Africa needs an infinite source of funds if apartheid, once banished from the statute books, is not to survive as gross economic inequity.

It has been conservatively estimated that South Africa needs to

create a million black jobs a year if it is to begin to mop up the growing pool of unemployed. Last year, as foreign capital dried up, 500,000 blacks lost their jobs. If the proposed boycott of iron, steel and coal exports is effective they could be joined by some 40,000 more.

International investors are unlikely to reverse their decision to stop putting money in South Africa or Western governments so to defy the current mood that they release loan funds to Pretoria.

Instead, the answer is for the US, Britain and the other EEC nations to join in an offer of massive aid to enable black South Africa to create its own infrastructure, and thus make it less dependent on government funds and control. This would create an alternative society far better equipped and motivated to claim its political future than an apathetic society of the unemployed, obsessed with material survival.

One agency for well-targeted foreign aid is already in place. The Urban Foundation, funded by South Africa's private sector, but under multi-racial control and dedicated to the creation of viable black communities, has proved its worth as a major instrument for social and political change. Similar local agencies could be formed to create an alternative private education system for blacks, for agricultural assistance and train-

ing, for a network for hospitals and clinics, for social and community services and for agencies to help black entrepreneurs.

It is probable that a programme like this would bump heads with the South African government, especially if it created pressure for the proclamation of more townships in metropolitan South Africa and the repeal of the Group Areas Act, which keeps blacks penned in racial ghettos.

The plan could serve another political purpose. There is a substantial element within the National Party which is deeply disenchanted with the government's inability to grasp the nettle of further, fundamental political reform. Earlier this year powerful voices within the Afrikaner community urged a split in the party and the creation of a multi-racial transitional government of national unity. But internal disaffection does not flourish under external threat. If sanctions are applied President Botha could succeed in reuniting the majority of whites and leading them permanently back into the laager.

If, however, instead of threatening isolation, the world were to offer a viable alternative, and if Botha were to reject it in favour of isolation, the tide could swing decisively against him. A Marshall Plan could thus finally destroy the artificial unity of the National Party and create the conditions for real negotiation between South Africa's polarized communities.

(The Times Newspapers, 1986. The author, an assistant editor of the Johannesburg Sunday Times, is a visiting fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.)

Piers Burnett on the basic link between the philosopher and the computer

Alice springs from a tongue called Hope



Ayer: a warning against government cuts



Chomsky: applying logic to linguistics

expert may not explicitly recognize, is to use a branch of logic called predicate calculus. This has led to the development of so-called "logic programming" and to the invention of a new programming language, Prolog, in which every statement represents a formula which the computer can manipulate according to the rules of predicate calculus.

The interrelationship between the abstract world of logic and the practical world of electronic engineering is neatly illustrated by another recent development. The basic idea of any high-level language is that it provides a sort of shorthand in which the programmer can concisely express instructions, leaving the computer to translate them into a step-by-step program. The more complex the instructions that can be expressed, the more powerful the language will be.

In 1936 the American logician Alonzo Church showed that all arithmetical formulae could be expressed in a common form called the lambda calculus, and that all forms of computation could be carried out by converting one string of the lambda calculus

into another according to a given set of rules. Obviously, a programming language that made it possible to implement this on a computer would be extremely powerful, and a number of such languages have in fact been produced, including one called Hope.

It seems likely, however, that the full advantages of the elegance and economy of languages such as Hope will be realized only if they are run on "parallel computers", machines which contain many processors rather than the single central processing unit of the "classical" computer, and which can, therefore, carry out many logical operations simultaneously. A team at Imperial College, London, has built a parallel computer called Alice, designed for use with Hope. But the most intriguing thing is that Alice was also, in some sense, designed by Hope: the original specification was written in that language and fed into an orthodox computer which then generated the logical design for the new machine.

In another area, that of artificial intelligence (AI), the distinction between philosophy and computer science is blurring

even more. As AI struggles to widen the computer's repertoire, to find ways in which it may advance from the status of a mere mechanical drudge and begin to see, speak and reason like a human being, the endeavour is turning into a strange blend of philosophical inquiry and technological research project.

The point is that if we want a computer to "see" — that is, to recognize the content of a visual image, to understand everyday language, or perhaps most important of all, to acquire the sort of everyday knowledge which we call common sense — we must first determine what it is, exactly, that we do when we recognize a familiar face, engage in conversation or learn how to cope with the world around us.

We could of course turn to the neurologists for an explanation of what was going on in our brains when they performed such feats but they could, as yet, provide us with little helpful information. There are, it should be added, some signs that we may in the future be able to build machines which work like a brain in this very literal sense. But in the meantime, if we want to make the best of the machine which we already have — the computer — we will have to "think about thinking" at a very different level.

We will have to find ways to make concepts like "recognition", "understanding" and "learning" rigorous and unambiguous, and devise logical symbolisms that can be used to represent our existing knowledge and ideas. This, again, is the business of philosophers.

Already, especially in the United States, collaboration and, often, controversy between engineers and philosophers concerned with AI is generating some of the liveliest and most exciting interdisciplinary debate seen since the Darwinians confronted the theologians 125 years ago. Leading members of the "artificial intelligence" such as John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky and Seymour Papert have not been afraid to address the philosophical issues head-on. Philosophers such as Daniel Dennett, Hubert Dreyfus, Douglas Hofstadter and John Searle have enthusiastically plunged into the fray.

So, before the government starts to awe away the merits of British philosophy — if that is indeed its intention — those responsible should reflect on the origins of the computer. Although we may now see it as a prodigious child of technology, it was first conceived as a twinkle in the roving eye of philosophy; and the philosophers may yet have as large a part as the technologists to play in bringing it to full maturity.

Clement Freud Putting exams to the test

The other day I was sent a sample GCSE examination paper entitled "English Paper 2 — Understanding and Response", set by the London and East Anglian Group. The paper consisted of several extracts from *The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole*, that wise contemporary classic, and another passage, unidentified, about a young girl's visit to an old people's home.

Candidates have 15 minutes to read the passages and an hour and three quarters to answer five demanding questions. One requires the candidate to "Imagine that you are an elderly person reading these two passages" and "Give your impressions of the two young people involved". This exam, to be sat by most 15 or 16-year-olds, requires considerable skills of perception, comprehension and writing ability. Any pupil who can approach these questions will not only understand and respond to a wide range of writing but also be equipped to continue to respond to outside school.

When the argument over the timetable for introducing GCSE was at its height, one of the factors that influenced me was the discrediting of the old, parallel system of GCSE and CSE. It is not just the *tout neuf*, tout beau syndrome, as in the August plate change which influences the whole pattern of car sales. The entire philosophy and organization of the old dual system had been shown up as being faulty.

It is true that GCSEs and CSEs had come to cater for far more children than was originally intended. It is also true that the real impact of GCSEs will not be felt until the candidates are assessed against set standards rather than against one another — in the jargon, criterion rather than norm referenced. But with a far more imaginative approach to "set books" and questions, the new English exam looks like a distinct improvement. In aiming to test understanding as much as knowledge, it also seems to avoid the other extreme of merely setting up arbitrary technical criteria, or the new accounting assumption that can be measured.

But in applauding these changes, let me sound two notes of caution. The first concerns the continued over-dominance of our whole school system by exams, and thus the retention of a hierarchy of exams, subjects and knowledge created by the universities. The new GCSE boards have broken away from their predecessors, which were creatures of university requirements; yet it is still the case, as one iconoclastic headteacher commented, that young people seek employment only when they have failed at one of the hurdles, rather than feeling qualified by leaping a hurdle.

Thus, although the A level syllabus continues to be largely determined by university entrance regulations, less than a third of A level candidates actually go to

university. I am not suggesting that we move towards measuring more factors — as YTS courses now "measure" time-keeping and personal cleanliness — but rather that complementary means of recording achievements should be developed alongside the GCSE. Is it necessary, for example, even for a pupil gifted in the conventionally academic way and intending to go on to A levels and higher education, to take examinations in all subjects studied to 16?

My second caution is in respect of those for whom the GCSE is, in effect, too late (for of the late developers, for whom it is too early). Although no one seriously believes that exams are anything but a very rough proxy for the talents of job applicants or those aspiring to continuing education, we are, all of us, reluctant to drop our reliance on them as often as we should.

Mature students and ones without A levels still form a tiny proportion of those entering higher education. In this context the government's recent announcement of research funding to help explore ways of selecting adult students is welcome — though one wonders what kept them. I hope that the acceptance of the principle of transferability — the system to be researched originated in the United States — will be only the first step along that road. I do not accept that institutions cannot acknowledge experience gained informally in the formal context of admissions. Both formal, school-based learning and knowledge absorbed in life after school do, in the best of all worlds, head in the same direction.

Exams that depend on passing or failing as the main categories — which GCSE, for all its differentiation for different pupils, will still do — overlook the obvious: that the demonstration of many abilities is more probabilistic than absolute. Human behaviour does not always fit into the superficially simple and attractive boxes of "can" and "cannot". In addition, it is worth pointing out that mature students often gain better results than those entering straight from school.

As the recent Alliance document *Partnership for Progress* says: "There is nothing wrong with seeing educational certification as a passport, provided it is given on fair criteria and is available to all. If we persist with a system in which only a limited number of passports are available, it will not be surprising if the majority feel disenfranchised." Thus examination papers involving Adrian Mole are only the first step. The example he offers should be used, not only for exam questions, but to force us to accept the skills he displays in his life as being equally valid to those of the classroom.

The author is Liberal MP for Cambridgeshire North-East.

moreover... Miles Kington

A dead right Wullie

Most people here in Edinburgh can claim some link with the Festival, but my friend Hugh, with whom I am staying, has the rare distinction of having performed in both the Commonwealth Games and the Edinburgh Festival. A singing athlete? A 400 metres mime artist? Not quite; he is a fine piper, and his band was to be seen and heard marching in the opening ceremony of both events — though, if I read correctly between the lines, the Festival Cavalcade was more fun, if only because there were too many people at the Games (which is the first time they have had that particular criticism).

"Our band is called the Scottish Caledonia Gas Pipes and Drums, for the very good reason that we are sponsored by the Gas Board", Hugh says. "They look after us well enough, and I hoped at the start that we might be eligible for a discount on the gas bill. But this proved too revolutionary."

"Do you wear a special tartan?" "Yes, we do. Very special, as a matter of fact, because we asked the Scottish College of Textiles to design it for us. We gave them the Gas Board colours, the bright blue and the touch of purple, and they got their computer to come up with the best possible arrangement, so we've actually got a computerized tartan. Nothing fuddy-duddy about the Gas Board."

"What's the tartan called?" "Hunting Propane."

For a moment, I almost believed him. "No, actually, it's called the William Murdoch tartan, after the man who invented the casserole or something."

It sounds a funny thing to say, but I don't think the Scots like boasting much about their home achievements, only their international successes. Harry Lauder, like Billy Connolly, is a bit of a hero because he made it abroad, and one of the stunning items in a good show is the life-size version of Lauder which (thanks to a filmed performance by Bill Paterson) actually talks, laughs and winks at you.

On the other hand, the Scots get sick of their international reputation if it's based on tourist trappings. There are two symbols of Scotland on display outside the gallery. One is Oor Wullie, the cartoon figure from the *Sunday Post*, the cheeky lad from Glasgow. The other is a Gerald Scarfe creation, a tartan pipe blowing bagpipes which light up electric bulbs at every extremity. The crucial point is that Scarfe's Scotsman, whistled up by an English artist, contains all the Scottish clichés, while there is nothing about Oor Wullie — visually — which makes him in the least Scottish. Mark you, Oor Wullie is himself a bit old-fashioned now — he must be the only Scots character left still saying "Jings" and "Crivens" — but he's still a necessary corrective to the English view of John Logie Baird as a wee kilted man saying, "I've got a telly, a bonny bonny telly."

Mei Calman, with whom I am touring the show, points out that quite rightly there is a showcase devoted to Scottish drinking history, which includes a 19th century device for measuring the strength of drinks. It's a little box of numbered glass beads, all different. When the right-numbered bead drops to the bottom of the glass, you've got the correct strength of the drink.

"Imagine using them at a party", murmurs Mei, "and finding it harder and harder to get the glass beads out of the glass. Until eventually people don't care any more, and are swallowing the glass beads along with their drinks..." It's a lovely collection, especially the bit of Stevenson light-house for which any disco would give its eye-teeth. I'm impressed. There is nothing about the Gas Board here. Hugh is not only talented, he's incorruptible.

John Warden

Could the expat vote save Thatcher?

Joan Collins may not portray the acceptable face of capitalism, but she could be a definite electoral asset. The Conservative party hopes that she, along with other Britons in Hollywood — Michael Caine and Sean Connery among them — will give a glamorous boost to the Tories' flagging effort to register expatriates as voters.

First came a mailshot delivered to 100,000 expats — not a conspicuous success, as was reflected by the figure, reported in *The Times* last week, of only 420 responses. Then came the personal touch: a visit to Los Angeles by Jim Spicer, the party's vice-chairman, ended an extensive tour of what is now a global constituency for the British political parties.

Last year Parliament conferred the vote on at least 500,000 of the three million British citizens who live or work overseas. These are people who have been abroad for less than five years and who intend returning to the UK. By making a declaration to a British consul they can be registered to vote by post or proxy in the constituency in which they previously lived.

The move attracted less notice than other changes in the 1985 Representation of the People Act. But unlike votes for holiday-makers — which only really count

in a midsummer poll — the expatriate vote has impact whenever an election comes. If, as generally predicted, the next general election is a neck-and-neck contest, the expatriate factor could be crucial. Half a million votes is more than 1 per cent of the electorate, or about 800 per constituency. That is more than enough to decide what government we shall have. In the 1964 election 84 votes in three constituencies would have changed the result.

Electoral reform is almost always carried out by the party which stands to gain most from it (such as Labour's abolition of the business vote in 1948). It is no surprise that the Conservatives are out to exploit the new expatriate vote, through the mailshot. Spicer's mission and the formation of a new membership organization, Conservatives Abroad, for subscriptions ranging from £15 to £45, far-flung Tories will receive invitations to meet visiting ministers and MPs.

Spicer's tour did not include South Africa. But critics of the Tory campaign are preparing to make political capital out of the possibility that the next Conservative government could be elected on the strength of "white South African votes"

The Labour Party, which resisted the change, admits that the Conservatives will benefit most and that it cannot march their effort. A comparison can be made with the introduction (by Labour) of postal voting, which in the 1950s was estimated to be worth 10 or 12 seats to the Tories.

It is too late to wake up to what has happened in constitutional terms. For a start, purists complain that expatriate votes are incompatible with a House of Commons elected on the principle of geographic representation. Until now, residence in this country has been the essential qualification. In theory, at least, people vote not for a government but for an MP to represent them. Now we have a class of voter who does not live in the country, let alone a specific constituency, has no direct contact with its problems, and probably pays no taxes.

Gerald Kaufman neatly defined Labour's objection. He asked why the votes of people sunning themselves in tropical climes should effectively decide the heating allowances of pensioners shivering in Britain. Indeed, with votes at stake, it will be interesting to see if the government actually moves in the direction of the expatriates — for example, in the treatment of their tax or pensions.

Conservatives Abroad plans to distribute a news-sheet specifically to inform its members about UK legislation which might affect them.

What is the case for giving people the vote wherever they may be in the world? There is the narrow precedent of proxy votes for diplomats and the Services overseas. Yet if the go-getters who built the Empire never had the vote why give their successors the privilege now?

The answer, principally, is that in these times of easy travel and the advent of multi-national employers, many people work abroad for temporary periods but do not lose touch with Britain. For them, the right to vote is an essential tie, and the reformers claim that constitutional practice should evolve to recognize modern conditions of life.

Parliament's compromise is to limit the overseas franchise to voters who have been abroad for less than five years. Originally the government had proposed a cut-off at seven years, and some Tories wanted it to be 10 years. The Home Office promised to keep this in mind for future legislation. Plainly, this reform of the franchise could run longer than *Dynast*.

Clement Freud
...ing exams
... the test



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

ROCKETS AND THE RISING SUN

With the textbook launch of its new H1 rocket Japan has in the past few days taken a stride toward independence in space technology, freeing itself from reliance on the United States. If the next steps are executed as faultlessly, the first truly made-in-Japan rocket will take to the sky in 1991, with the power to put a two-ton satellite into the geostationary orbit essential for communications.

It is difficult to resist the symbolism of the launch. Here is the end of tutelage, and not just in high technology (signs abound of Japanese movement into basic science). The launch of H1 comes only weeks after the Nakasone government committed itself to a much-expanded defence posture: the capacity to launch rockets and the capacity to wage war may not eventually be easily disentangled. Japan's emergence as a space power crystallizes its past progress towards global economic strength. It points forward to new Japanese diplomatic and military activity, and the self-conscious (second) arrival of Japan as a world power.

The launch itself was a milestone on a long path. More modest payloads have been launched during a careful programme of space technology which began 17 years ago. The technology for the rockets was licensed from the United States, in parallel with other Japanese development work. The arrangement was restrictive. It forbade the use of vehicles to launch satellites for foreign countries.

The first vehicle to be built in Japan, called N1 and based on the American Delta rocket, was fired successfully in 1975. The new H2 launcher, on which work starts next year, will challenge the progenitors.

It will compete directly with the American launchers and with Ariane, the European vehicle, for the potentially lucrative business of putting commercial and scientific payloads into space.

The Japanese success would have been spectacular at any time. To arrive during the disarray at the National Aeronautic and Space Administration and the grounding of Ariane adds poignancy to the Japanese achievement. Worse, from the American point of view, is the coincidental news that the Soviet Union has established a new space agency, Glavkosmos, which is offering the West bargain-price launches on its Proton rocket. In an opportunistic move, the Russians are offering a price of under \$20 million — or half that of Ariane — to launch a satellite.

There is some way to go before Japan becomes a full member of the first division in space. The flight of H1 was really a test for the next generation in rocketry. Next, the Japanese put two satellites into space, one for use by ham radio operators and the other for geodetic surveys.

Japan's success will result in a welcome increase in competition in the international market for communications satellites. The Japanese government recently decided to allow private business to buy satellites for launching, following the ending of the monopoly belonging to NTT, the huge state-owned Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation. Previously, the shackles imposed by the Americans on launch availability were exacerbated by domestic restrictions on type of satellite. Here was another

reason why the lopsided balance of Japanese trade could not be redressed by buying foreign satellites for launch, or by collaborating with telecommunications firms in the United States and Europe which would supply equipment and knowledge for the development of information technology and broadcasting networks. Now the field of telecommunications services is open to competition, though considerable government regulation remains.

In its first phase of development, the Japanese National Space Development Agency limited its programme to two satellite launches a year. In customary Japanese spirit the agency ordered spacecraft only from a fledgling local industry, so removing the danger of being swamped by the more experienced high technology teams in this field from the United States and Europe. Now the doors of competition are open, Japanese capacity is in place, and strong.

But the programme of large satellites planned for H2, with 50 launches expected over 15 years, still requires an injection of more advanced technology. The Japanese launch is, unmistakably, an early warning of the emergence of a formidable competitor in telecommunications, satellite provision and launch capability; it also signals an opportunity for new collaboration. And the motto has wider relevance. Some role grander than its present intermediate or "Asian" standing in diplomacy and world politics awaits the Japanese competitor/collaborator. The capacity to launch rockets and so to take part in the utilization and exploration of space is a good definition, for the century to come, of great power status.

CHARGING IN THE CATHEDRAL

The English Tourist Board reports that three and a half million visitors per year pass through the doors of Westminster Abbey, making it the most-visited historic building in the country. Those who have been recently report that they all seem to be there on the same day.

It is not surprising that the Abbey's own staff are said sometimes to repair to St Margaret's next door or Westminster Cathedral nearby, in search of a peaceful space to say their prayers. By press of numbers, England's principal house of religion is more or less given over to tourists in the month of August. Also St Paul's, York and Canterbury cathedrals, where the numbers visiting are of the same order.

Tourism has economic importance, so it is plain that the national heritage of ancient religious buildings is a contributor to the wealth of the nation. In return, the nation invests very little, for the total returned to the Treasury in VAT on repairs and maintenance for such buildings probably exceeds what they receive in state aid.

Any cathedral chapter which dares to contemplate imposing

an admission charge can be sure of a wave of local and national resistance. So they tend to take the less controversial course of charging, for admission to the crypt or chapter-house, or "inviting" donations at the door — the most effective ruse being to make the invitation to donate look like a compulsory charge without actually saying so. In many cases the fabric quietly deteriorates, as necessary repairs are postponed. Or the chapter just gets by, on proceeds from the book shop, collections, and spasmodic appeals.

Either the inhibition against sensible entrance charges should be sensibly overcome, or some way found of returning through the state purse much more of the revenue, from tourism, that these historic assets generate.

Controversy over admission charges arises from a false opposition between piety and trade. An opposition is sometimes proposed between the clamour of coach parties and the requirements of the congregation of regular worshippers, one purpose thought essentially secular, one considered spiritual. But the medi-

eval cathedral was usually designed to cope with the co-existence of court and uncourt: canons at their office at one end, chickens/bought and sold at the other. The medieval knew why Jesus drove the money-changers out of the Temple; and it was not because commerce itself is ungodly.

The attraction of visitors in large numbers to these ancient buildings is a remarkable tribute to the magistrates and masons who built them, and to those who have cared for them since. Visitors are glad they are there, and want them to remain. They would surely not count it an imposition to be asked to make the future of the buildings more secure.

Nevertheless not every great cathedral is geographically well-placed to profit from tourism, and the introduction of standard entrance charges at all of them would cope unevenly with need. The case for charging for admission to Westminster Abbey would be even stronger, and the willingness of visitors to accept such a charge even greater, if it was known that Ripon or Peterborough, say, would share in the proceeds too.

CAMP DAVID AND TABA

Last week's arbitration agreement between Israel and Egypt over the disputed Sinai area of Taba must be counted a small step in the wider search for Middle East peace. Yet the dispute, over a mere 700 yards of beach on the Red Sea, was always bigger than it appeared. On it hinged the chance of improvement in relations between Egypt and Israel, which the Egyptians have doggedly resisted since withdrawing their ambassador from Tel Aviv during Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. For the sake of that opportunity the Taba agreement is welcome.

To both the Israelis and the Americans, Egypt's insistence on settling Taba has seemed to be little more than a pretext for President Mubarak to avoid taking steps towards "normalization" of relations as laid down in the Camp David accords. Distancing himself from Israel gave the president the opportunity both to improve relations with his Arab

neighbours and contain his own religious extremists, at the expense of the peace process. Egyptian popular feeling saw in the refusal of Israel to submit the Taba question to arbitration a symbol of the Jewish state's bad faith. Anti-Israeli feeling in Egypt is not confined to religious fanatics and intellectuals. It runs right through society. Nevertheless, there were good reasons for the Egyptians, with some pressure from the Americans, to come to an agreement over the issue. Shimon Peres is seen by the Egyptians as holding out hope for some eventual overall settlement of the Palestinian problem. It was important that Cairo should improve relations before he leaves office in October, as a sign to the Israelis of Egypt's own good faith in peace.

The question after Taba is how far President Mubarak can afford to have genuinely better relations with Israel, and to what extent the West

should exert pressure for them. The Israelis want not just the return of an Egyptian ambassador, and a summit between the two presidents, but also an improvement in trade and tourism. In short, they would like a move towards the normalization process cut short in 1982. This may be impossible for President Mubarak to deliver without endangering his own domestic position. Egypt's economy is in a poor state; discontent at rising prices is vocal. Overt agreement with Israel would increase the unpopularity of the Mubarak regime, and heighten the risk of violent disturbance.

For the West the balance of advantage lies at present in keeping Mubarak in power, rather than in forcing the pace in what is a long-term process of peace-seeking. It is more important that Egypt remains stable than that the fine print of the Camp David agreement is observed.

Prime time for crime

From Inspector G. Bourne-Taylor
Sir, Your editorial (August 11) suggests that daily television programmes on the lines of weather bulletins could be broadcast to help the community in the "battle against crime".

An interest in the weather is acknowledged to be our national pastime, but although anti-crime bulletins may be in the public interest they are not in the same

way of interest and might not be regarded as attractive viewing — *Crimewatch* has a dramatic appeal which could not be sustained on a daily basis.

The Home Office produces good crime-prevention material for which the commercial television channels offer free off-peak viewing time, but regrettably, as a consequence, these "fillers" are only seen late at night, if at all. Television time costs money and without considerable goodwill

from the television companies or substantial disinterested sponsorship the police would not have the resources to present the broadcasts you suggest.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY BOURNE-TAYLOR,
Metropolitan Police,
Pond Centre,
Aldershot Road,
Hendon, NW9,
August 10.

A mother's right to choice of care

From Mr J. C. Hargill and others
Sir, Now that the panel of the HM61112 enquiry set up by the Tower Hamlets District Health Authority has reported, and Mrs Savage has been reinstated, it is to be hoped that the enquiry into the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at The London Hospital which is now being organised by the district health authority will see fit to explore the problems that led to Mrs Savage's suspension, as well as the effect which the prolonged, expensive procedure has had on the department, the hospital and the community.

For many years the maternity department of "The London" have supported the rights of women to determine the mode of their care, believing it to be fundamental that they be fully counselled, prior to their decision, by a professional of their own choice. Every effort has been made, within the limited resources available, to support those who wish to devolve the care of healthy maternity patients to the community, provided that this process is properly and comprehensively organised for the welfare of the women concerned. Similarly, the processes of natural childbirth have been encouraged, in conjunction

with minimising any unwarranted intrusion of technology, so that the feelings and privacy of the mother can be respected, whilst ensuring maximum safety for both mother and child.

Clearly no large maternity unit can be run by a single obstetrician, since this necessitates integrated 24-hour team effort. The success of any teaching hospital department also depends on the relationship between staff providing the services and training requirements of junior doctors, medical students and pupil midwives. In addition, the testing of accepted teaching must be undertaken by controlled clinical research.

All these factors are critically inter-related and consequently must be based on genuine trust and confidence between the individuals concerned. In our view, such concepts are essential to maintaining a high standard of care for the patients we serve.

Yours etc,
JOHN HARTGILL,
TREVOR BEEDHAM,
J. G. GRUDZINSKAS,
DAVID ORAM,
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
The London Hospital,
Whitechapel, E1.

Post beyond the pale

From Lord Beswick
Sir, The splendid results reported by the Post Office for 1985-86 support the contention that it is possible to secure an efficient, innovative and profitable organisation without the fashionable device of living off cash by way of dividends to absentee shareholders. Much credit should go to the public-spirited leadership of the present Post Office chairman and his colleagues.

But could I add some further thoughts? Internal letters carried by the Royal Mail increased by 5.9 per cent, the highest-ever level. Positive marketing no doubt accounts for some of this. However, judging by my own mail increase and that of friends this extra carriage does not reflect the growth of a genuinely healthy economy.

Of course personal letters are more than welcome; commercial correspondence, bills etc, some charity appeals are expected, but more than a 5.9 per cent increase

is due to excessively printed and unsolicited mail, often personally addressed, all shining with modern skills of presentation, but seeking to sell stuff we could well do without or pushing confidential schemes for making money without extra effort.

Maybe an increased percentage point or two of the GNP is achieved by this development of the service sector — this welter of paper and printing, this over-smart marketing, this use of clever new machinery for dressing up circulars as personal letters. This increase is helpful to the Government propagandist but has it value for Britain's future?

I am saddened to think that a figure showing success of the Royal Mail might also be taken as an index of the non-essential, the temporary gloss, and another indication of the lurch of Britain's economy from the basic need of real wealth production. Faithfully yours,
FRANK BESWICK,
House of Lords,
August 11.

Chapel heritage

From the Director of the Council for British Archaeology
Sir, Not everyone would agree with Mr Ralph Fennell's suggestion (August 2) that "far too many" Nonconformist chapels are being listed. Nor is it unreasonable that grants for the repair of outstanding chapels should carry conditions which may preclude the drastic alteration of their interiors.

Many conservationists are puzzled by the impression which is sometimes given by members of the Free Churches that their ministry in some way lessens their responsibilities towards listed buildings. Owners of listed houses, or mills, or railway stations, face up to the challenges of conservation, sometimes with reluctance, but just as often with enthusiasm and pride.

In fact, my council is not alone among national organizations in supporting a continuation of ecclesiastical exemption, albeit in

curtailed form, for churches in use. However, the fact that bodies like the Methodist Church have no system of internal control which is comparable with the faculty jurisdiction of the Anglicans makes our position increasingly difficult to justify.

Several years ago the CBA wrote to the Methodist Division of Property, and the other main denominations, suggesting ways in which we might usefully employ our specialist resources in advising on the use and upkeep of historically important chapels. Our proposals were acknowledged with courtesy, but to date not a single Methodist chapel has availed itself of our offer.

Meanwhile, chapels continue to be closed. Mr Fennell tells us that the Methodists still have 8,000 chapels. In 1932 they had 14,500. Yours faithfully,
HENRY CLEERE, Director,
Council for British Archaeology,
112 Kennington Road, SE11,
August 7.

Used engine oil

From Dr John Drewe
Sir, The widespread scepticism of motor manufacturers that 6,000 miles is too short an interval between routine oil changes, which was mentioned in your report (August 9) of the possible health hazards of contact with used engine oil, is completely misplaced.

Firstly, the petroleum-based oils generally used in the United Kingdom have different properties to the mineral oils which are used, for example, in Germany. There is evidence from claims made under manufacturers' warranty, that mechanical problems occurring when lubrication is by the petroleum oils are insignificant when using mineral oils.

Secondly, whatever the physical composition of the oil, it will experience a more rapid deterioration

in an engine operating under urban conditions: a progressive reduction in viscosity, occurring because of oil dilution, is combined with increased wear over a given mileage. A number of problems then occur because the majority of car owners ignore the recommendation (owners' manuals) that oil should be changed more often during urban driving.

Finally, it is inappropriate to dismiss any suggestion that contact with used engine oil may be a danger to health. It has long been good practice to avoid wearing clothing contaminated with certain oils in both the UK and abroad, because of the increased risk of scrotal cancer.

Yours faithfully,
J. DREWE,
148 Willfield Way,
Hamstead Garden Suburb,
NW11,
August 11.

Upstairs, downstairs

From Mrs E. Donald
Sir, There was concern at the Queen having to climb 152 steps after a heart examination. I hope I may extend this concern to the lives of commoners.

At Lancaster Gate underground station both lifts are shut down for renovation. A notice directing users to the stairs tells us the lifts will be closed for two years. I counted 103 steps, half of them on a spiral staircase.

Dragging up and down them daily are mothers and babies and small children and their gear; also the elderly, some of them no doubt with bad hearts. What happens to the handicapped I have no idea. Those who can't make it are blithely told to use another station.

Nor is this just a residents' station. It caters for thousands of people catching trains at Paddington or at Heathrow, and it serves a main tourist hotel area. That means luggage to be built in two years, which I am told it can, what is the matter here? More to the point: what can be done about it?

Yours faithfully,
E. DONALD,
59 Lancaster Mews, W2,
August 13.

Fatherless families

From the Chairman of Families Need Fathers

Sir, Life experience and common sense tell us that, other things being equal, a child raised by two parents thrives better than one reared by only one. Why is it that the one-parent family lobby consistently seeks to dispute this?

If the Director of the National Council for One Parent Families (August 12) refers to the Home Office report on the 1985 research study, *Parental Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency*, however, she will read "It is evident that both boys and girls were more likely to be delinquent if they had delinquent friends, did not regard delinquents as particularly wrong and

action for control and prevention of these noxious weeds.

As the Act specifically defines that the council of a county or county borough, this is where the real seat of action lies, not only for implementation but also to tackle road verges.

Yours truly,
BRUCE V. JONES, Editor,
Clinical Insight,
Down Ampney House,
Down Ampney,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire,
August 12.

Selective blows against apartheid

From Dr Brian Dollery

Sir, Economic sanctions against South Africa as an instrument for effecting political change can be questioned on both efficiency and equity grounds. Moreover, Western moral standards are not compatible with the notion that the sins of a few should be visited on the many.

What is needed is a carefully considered policy which seeks to penalise those perpetuating apartheid and reward those individuals and organisations who oppose apartheid — the so-called "rifle-shot" approach.

It should not be beyond the capabilities of Western intelligence services to acquire the membership records of the governing National Party and other far-right political organisations such as the Broederbond and the Conservative Party.

People belonging to organisations of this kind could be refused visas, denied employment and contracts with multinationals operating in South Africa and elsewhere, until such time as they publicly and categorically renounce apartheid.

Similarly, organisations which practise racial segregation by choice — like the universities of Potchefstroom and Pretoria — should be appropriately penalised.

On the other hand, those individuals and organisations who actively express their opposition to apartheid should enjoy the moral and financial support of the West. Thus, bodies like the South African Communist Party and others who employ violence as a means toward the end of revolutionary socialism would not only forfeit Western assistance, but also subject themselves to the kinds of penalties outlined above.

A policy designed along these lines would avoid the twin dilemmas of collective punishment and economic destruction inherent in international sanctions. Moreover, it would place the benefits of Western support where they belong — in the hands of the broad majority of moderate South Africans who seek a future free of racism and totalitarianism from the Left or Right.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN DOLLERY,
Rhodes University,
Department of Economics and Economic History,
PO Box 94,
Grahamstown 6140,
South Africa,
August 5.

Parking tickets

From Mr B. R. Drake

Sir, The Greek method of dealing with parking offences (letter, August 8) has much to be admired. The police there remove the registration plates, allowing the driver to drive his car to his home only. It is then up to the driver to call at the police station to pay his fine and reclaim his plates before he can drive the car again.

With this method the administrative cost of collecting fines would be vastly reduced and would place the burden of fine settlement firmly with the offender. The manufacture of registration plates would need to be rigidly controlled, as in Greece.

Yours faithfully,
B. R. DRAKE,
Flat 1,
3 Belgrave Road,
Margate, Kent,
August 9.

Customer power

From the Director of the Consumers' Association

Sir, The TUC's suggestion of high street shops in which "distressed or dissatisfied" customers might seek redress (report, August 11) is scarcely new. My association pioneered the idea of high street consumer advice centres 15 years ago and saw them develop throughout the UK until in 1980, with more than 130 such centres operating, the withdrawal of Government money curtailed and eventually led to the cut-back of this activity.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GOLDMAN, Director,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2.

were not very close to their fathers".

What constitutes "evidence" is notoriously difficult to substantiate as the smokers' lobby was quick to realise.

Those of us who have experienced the impact a caring father can have on one's life, even with the support of a loving mother, will be in no doubt about the vital role a father can play. That is in no way to denigrate the dedication of so many lone parents, who, for whatever reason are left to cope alone.

Yours truly,
TREVOR BERRY, Chairman,
Families Need Fathers,
BM Families,
London WC1N 3XX.

action for control and prevention of these noxious weeds.

As the Act specifically defines that the council of a county or county borough, this is where the real seat of action lies, not only for implementation but also to tackle road verges.

Yours truly,
BRUCE V. JONES, Editor,
Clinical Insight,
Down Ampney House,
Down Ampney,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire,
August 12.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 18 1920

A correspondent's reflections during the Russo-Polish campaign of 1920 which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Soviet Army when it had advanced almost to within sight of Warsaw.

RUSSIA IN THE MASS.

(From A Correspondent)

The Russian is utterly unlike the Englishman: a few examples will show how completely his attitude of mind differs from ours. A Russian peasant wants to go by train: he walks to the nearest station, and wrapping himself in his sheepskin coat he sits down and waits for the train to come on hour, six hours, a couple of days, a week: it is all the same to him as long as he can get hot tea several times a day.

There was a Russian soldier named Michael whom I knew very well: he had fought against the Germans, and being taken over by them he became a "Red"; the Ukrainians captured him and he became one of Petlura's army; from there he somehow drifted to the "Greens," and was a freebooter with his hand against every man: he was next taken prisoner by the Volunteer Army, and joined it as a "White"; by the Volunteers he was sent to the British Mission, and served them well. His needs were simple: first and foremost a master to tell him what to do: then clothes and food; and he was satisfied. Given a good officer he would fight bravely on any side with the very vaguest ideas as to what he was fighting for.

Literally hundreds of Russians of every class have said to me during the last years, "Russia cannot right herself: we must have outside help" — and this is true. For Russians as a whole have reached such depths of despair and misery that they have almost given up struggling. They want the British to come, for they say the British rule without giving offence to the ruled, whereas the Germans are insulting and bullying, but that if the British will not help, they must call in the Germans, for better German help than no help at all.

THE ARMY.

Reports from Russia speak of Bolshevik "armies," "divisions," "regiments," and "battalions." To the British public this conjures up a vision of columns of Red troops with transport and guns, each soldier equipped and armed, and marching joyously forward to battle for his cause. Just as the Bolshevik theories of government are by no means all bad on paper, so are their armies well organized — on paper.

All this is done from Moscow — on paper. In reality, these armies are nothing more than a armed rabble, kept at the front against its will by a small minority, who bully the docile majority into submission. Ninety-five per cent. of the so-called officers at the front are useless — for the Jews, who are the driving force of the Bolshevik movement, rarely come up to the front line, although each regiment has a commissar attached to it. The men are armed with every imaginable sort of shooting instrument — Russian, English, German, Austrian, French and Japanese rifles — all filthy dirty and coated with rust.

CLAD IN RAGS.

Uniform consists of a man's own rags, and whatever he can loot or steal from prisoners or the dead. When a Bolshevik is killed, his uniform, his boots and his equipment are usually half naked, having been stripped of all their clothing by their comrades. On one occasion when the Bolsheviks were retreating under heavy fire I found a dead man with his trousers and boots gone: they had been taken under machine gunfire by some comrade who must have had considerable need of the garments; another time I found a young Russian cavalry officer who had ventured too far ahead of a cavalry attack: some retreating Bolshevik horseman had found time to leap from his horse, strip off the officer's boots and trousers, and poke out his eyes.

During the last six months there has been a noticeable improvement in the Bolshevik forces, as they are gradually dropping their Socialist ideas of running the army and are going back to the old military methods. Now Bolshevik officers have their servants, and soldiers have to salute or stand to attention while speaking to an officer or Commissar.

Awful warning

From Mr J. A. Meredith

Sir, We hear these days of substances being toxic. Drugs such as heroin and cocaine we know are addictive. Should we not go back to the good old word poison? If you swallow enough you will be dead, and that is the end of it.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. MEREDITH,
Plough Studio,
2 Plough Lane,
Wokingham,
Berkshire,
August 7.

Oiling the wheels

From Mr Brian Davy

Sir, Mr Robert Vincent (August 13) should be thankful that only a gallon of whisky was expended at the Clydebank launching of the oil rig. For such an occasion a barrel would seem to be the appropriate unit of fluid measurement.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN DAVY,
12 Millington Road,
Cambridge,
August 13.

THE ARTS

Television A tragic hilarity

The setting for last night's play, *Watching* (BBC1), was an upwardly mobile urban neighbourhood called Regent's Close, where, behind dull clothes and a mock-genteel demeanor, the residents are all bubbling with hormones. Frustration has made some of them fertile and devious. In others, like the gaunt-faced Stuart Shooter, it has released the flood-tide of insanity.

Although his wife has a lover, and consequently takes her husband in good part, Shooter is barking mad. His wardrobe resembles a small arms showcase at an SAS convention. Paranoiac by nature, and a vigilante by temperament, he patrols the vicinity from his bedroom window, through a telescopic sight, eager to spot the burglars who, he knows, are plundering the district. One night, plunging off a garage roof after seeing his wife and her lover silhouetted against the bedroom curtains, he actually catches one.

A more ruthless, less amiable script than Paul Alexander's would have seen this hilarious triumph quite plausibly for what it was — poor Shooter's hilarious tragedy. Pete Postlethwaite's exemplary deadpan performance, a residential estate Malvolio, had the satiric depth for a man whose lunatic absurdity has made the rest of us cruel. But the over-playful plot rescued him with comic ease, and the dialogue, which had promised blackly observant farce, settled for the comfortable heartiness of routine sitcom.

Yesterday also saw the repeat of the first part of the National Theatre's outstanding *Orestes* (Channel 4), sensibly scheduled in the middle of the afternoon, where it was no longer in danger of clashing with the evening material which must have induced its audience the first time around. Rattigan's schoolmaster in *The Browning Version* thought the *Agamemnon* the greatest play ever written, and this brutally emotional production made one see why. This cast, Sir Peter Hall and the translator, Tony Harrison, can rarely have done better work.

Andrew Rissik

David Robinson discovers history brought to life at the Avignon Film Festival Griffith's masterpiece in triumph

This year is the seventieth anniversary of David Wark Griffith's *Intolerance*, the most influential film in cinema history and still unsurpassed in its scale and ambition. In all these years, though, it can never have had a more impressive theatre than was provided by the Cour d'Honneur of the Papal Palace of Avignon. The soaring medieval walls seemed a natural extension of Griffith's visions of ancient Babylon, Judaea and the Massacre of St Bartholomew's Day.

Shown on a screen forty feet high, the images had the depth and clarity of a brand-new film. The print used was reconstructed by Raymond Rohauer from Griffith's personal copy, complete with the original colour tinting which was an important feature of silent film. A new symphonic accompaniment by Antoine Duhamel and Pierre Jansen was performed by the 75-piece Orchestre de l'île de France, under Jacques Mercier.

At each show two and a half thousand people crammed the place to standing-room capacity, and their concentration was awesome tribute to Griffith's power as a story-teller. His complex interweaving of four separate stories, brought to simultaneous conclusion in a veritable torrent of cross-cutting images, remains mesmerizing no one in these 1986 audiences seemed tempted to laugh at the unrestrained sentimentality of 1916, or the finale, when angel hosts descend to bring peace between the warring European armies and transform prison walls into rose hedges.

This triumphant resurrection of *Intolerance* is symptomatic of a current enthusiasm for retrieving the cinema's past — a process that has been given as much impetus by television's dependence on old film as by the work of archivists and scholars. With increasing possibilities to see old films as they were intended to be shown — in bright, clear prints, with original tinting and sympathetic musical support — it becomes easier to view the cinema like any other art, in a whole cultural and historical continuity. Literature and painting would be that much less meaningful if we were unaware of Chaucer and Turgenev or Caravaggio and Hogarth; and the cinema signifies Lumière and Griffith and Eisenstein as well as next week's West End releases.

Old films are not museum objects, but have still the vital power to express the personalities of artists and the sentiments of the times in which they lived. This momentous realization has brought about the creation of new festivals exclusively dedicated to past film culture — no odder after all



Intolerance in Avignon — thought to be the first genuine unprocessed photograph ever taken of a film being shown with full orchestral accompaniment

than events devoted to 17th-century drama or 19th-century opera. The most important of these events besides Avignon take place annually at Pordenone in northern Italy and Perpignan.

Avignon this year organized a panorama of world cinema between 1915 and 1920. When this period began the old European order was still in process of disintegration, accomplished by the First World War. In 1917 America entered the war and Russia left it on the whirlwind of revolution. The start of the Twenties seemed everywhere to mark the dawn of a new age.

In 1915 Griffith had just made *Birth of a Nation* and was unchallenged as the world's greatest film artist. By the end of the period he was already eclipsed and he embarked on a decline — set off, ironically, by the financial disaster of *Intolerance*. In

the same period Chaplin leapt to a peak of unprecedented international idolatry. In America and Europe, as the Avignon programme demonstrated unequivocally, the silent film realized its full artistic potential.

The great political affairs of the time figured very little in the movies: the audience clearly demanded escape. An exception recently rediscovered and unveiled in Avignon is a film speculatively entitled *Bolshevism* — a polished dramatic piece about aristocratic Russians robbed and abused by the Bolsheviks and eventually emigrating to Turkey. The film is for the moment one of the mysteries of cinema history. There is every sign that it was made in a well-equipped studio by people who had personally experienced the traumas of emigration, but no clue has yet emerged to indicate who they were or where they made their film.

The period saw the débuts of many

of those who were soon to become major figures in world cinema. In the Avignon programme, Fritz Lang appeared as screenwriter of a turgid thriller, *Hilda Warren and Death* (1917), and an over-dressed period piece, *Plague in Florence* (1919), which nevertheless has bits of death-dancing to her own fiddle — that look forward to *Destiny*. On the other hand Alexander Korda gave no promise of things to come in an early Hungarian film, *Man of Gold* (1918), a dull and literal adaptation of a novel by Mor Jokai.

John Ford however, even at 23, was already beyond question a great film-maker, with a natural, almost mystical, ability to express himself in moving pictures. His recently rediscovered first feature, *Straight Shootin'* (1917), might stand with honour beside any Western from the seventy years since it was made.

Music in London

COE/Abbado
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Those who have grown too old for the European Community Youth Orchestra, but who still cherish the concept of musical fraternization on a trans-continental scale, graduate to the Chamber Orchestra of Europe. This stately ensemble plays together for several months each year, and plays very well, too — which only increases one's frustration when it chooses such safe, ordinary programmes.

Wagner's *Siegfried Idyll*, a Mozart piano concerto (K271), Brahms's *Serenade No 1*: this is the meat and drink of an average night on the South Bank, not the sort of high hurdles that 50 of Europe's best young professionals should be challenging themselves to surmount on an important tour. It is a little surprising that Claudio Abbado, who has often spoken up elsewhere for more adventurous programming, does not freshen up the thinking here.

Still, at least we were given comparatively rare Brahms: a work which one is unlikely to hear played so well again for a long time. Without losing the vein of dance-like rusticity

running through the music, Abbado obtained textures of uncommon clarity, and articulation of exemplary precision. It was entirely typical, for instance, that in the Adagio he encouraged a sensuous, almost silky string blend while insisting firmly on the exact placing of the double-dotted rhythms. The woodwind solo playing was exquisite, both in phrasing and timbre, as it had been earlier conveying the delicious ingenuous quality of *Siegfried Idyll*.

Andreas Schiff was a refined and painstaking, rather than mercurial, soloist in the Mozart concerto, giving the sort of performance where every note of an Alberti bass is made to seem terribly important. A penchant for stressing accented passing notes in a romantic, highly expressive manner (especially wistful in the tragic-toned Andantino) was a rare indulgence in what was essentially an interpretation of classical poise. If anything, Schiff underplayed dramatic possibilities like the startling harmonic sidestep in the first-movement cadenza. But his ornaments were models of taste and neatness, he frequently gave left-hand details a telling prominence, and his passage work had a cultured evenness.

Richard Morrison

LS/Knussen
Albert Hall/Radio 3

What makes a satisfying programme? You may argue that it has to do with aesthetic coherence, but this extravaganza of a Prom, conducted by Oliver Knussen, proved that one answer, at any rate, is simply a collection of good and attractive pieces. Not that the London Sinfonietta's choices were entirely unconnected, but if there was a theme, aside from the obligatory Italian one, here represented by Madama's *Amadeus* and Nono's *Cantiones*, a *Guinnar* as well as, more obliquely, Oliver Knussen's tantalizing *Frammenti da "Chiana"* (given by the BBC Singers under Simon Joly). It was one that had something to do with 20th-century composers coming to terms with the past.

Alexander Goehr, in his *... a musical offering* (JSB 1985) ... written last year, has obviously done that, and with the lightest of touches which came perhaps dangerously close to distorted pastiche on occasion, though the organization of his material is definitively of his own time. Webern's wonderful orchestration of the Ricercare from Bach's *Musical Offering* paid the same sort of homage in a different way, by consciously illuminating the inner

processes at work. It also emphasizes the link of Webern's own later music with the past, whereas the Op 13 songs (here sung with abundant and natural expression by Phyllis Bryn-Julson) come from an earlier stage.

For Stravinsky it was the influence of the music of the late 19th century which for most of his life he tried to shake off. Witness the two brief, dry memorial pieces heard here, *Epitaphium* and *Double Canon* (Raoul Dufy in memoriam), both of 1959, or for that matter the brilliant *Renard* (1916), given a sharp performance here by the vocal team of Peter Hall, Ian Caley, David Wilson-Johnson and Terry Edwards. But in his eloquent yet utterly faithful transcriptions of two songs from Wolf's *Spanish Song Book* (1968) (Bryn-Julson again), his last published work, he seems to have completely capitulated.

In the end, though, it was the Italian link that seemed to come out on top. Nono's work, composed in 1962, is long-spanned, other-worldly lyricism all the way. Bryn-Julson once more gave a lovely performance. The central role in the Madama was taken with equal aplomb by the violinist Nona Lidl, letting forth a flowering stream of melody in a terrain of the most delicate textures.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance Rough and ready

The Summerscope season at the Queen Elizabeth Hall seems intended by the new South Bank management primarily to give that house a sense of purpose as somewhere suitable for particular activities rather than a place for left-overs. They are looking for new possibilities and, having tried out a couple of operas on the temporary stage, they turned on Friday to their first full dance programme.

The first thing to become clear was that the restricted space on either side of the stage will limit the choice of what can be done there. Besides that, a delegation from several potentially suitable companies commented forcibly on the need for a properly sprung floor. If that can be put right, we have a good new venue for small-scale dance and music-theatre.

It is a pity that the actual programme given on Friday did not live up to the occasion. The small English Dance Theatre from Newcastle, directed by Yair Vardi, was presumably chosen on the strength of the programme's musical content, in particular a chamber version of *Petrushka*. Vardi's ballet uses large chunks of Stravinsky's score (slightly more, I think, than the composer's own suite which John Neumeier took for his *Petrushka Variations*, reviewed last week). At its premiere last Christmas they were arranged for a jazz group; this time they were played on two pianos.

Whereas Neumeier made an abstract treatment, Vardi attempts a brief chronicle, a rearranged version of the full plot minus all the incidental characters. Like Neumeier, he quotes Fokine's original chor-

ography for *Petrushka*, but more literally and only in rough and ready approximation. The result is a crude melodrama, with a perfunctory attempt to give it contemporary point through some minimal punk allusions in the designs (also by Vardi). Worse, none of the four performers comes anywhere near the measure of the roles they are burlesquing.

See *Change* showed the company better. To an aptly watery score by Gary Carpenter, awash with wave-like rhythms, Ed Wubbe's choreography and design (three sails provide the setting) suggest sailors coming home and departing again. The emotional implications are all too wet but the dances, although not very original, are capably put together.

Next door on the South Bank, London Festival Ballet completed its Festival Hall season with further performances of *Coppelia*, including several likeable newcomers to the leading roles. Among them were Martin James as a notably lively, high-jumping Franz, Kevin Richmond as Dr Coppélius, concentrating successfully on the role's comic aspects, and Mireille Bourgeois with David Bombana as a well-matched pair of young lovers at cross purposes.

But the company's most important performance all week was marching to dem-

onstrate, with Royal Ballet representatives, outside the Lyceum. A new London home for larger companies is far more desperately needed than one for small groups. Arts Council action now please, before it is too late.

John Percival

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL Fringe theatre: Sarah Hemming Vibrating energy

After a week of Fringe-going, as days and nights begin to merge, shows to blend into an homogenous blur and a hazy longing for normality to set in, it has to be a strong play that pins you to your seat. One that does just that is *Bophal* (Fraser until August 30), an electrifying production from the Earth Players of the Market Theatre, Johannesburg.

Percy Mtwa's play is a rapid-fire succession of short, tightly constructed scenes showing life in South Africa through the divided loyalties and compromised position of the black policeman. Weaving in disturbing facts about the laws governing arrest and police activity, it gradually moves towards the inevitable crisis in a family of which two members are in the police while a third is a schoolboy engaged in demonstrations. The three-strong company, Aubrey Radebe, Sydney Khumalo and Aubrey Moolosi Molele, slip in and out of moods and roles with dexterity and speed, and Mtwa's production, sometimes angry, sometimes moving, vibrates with energy and humour: vital theatre in every sense.

Rural Catholic Ireland is the setting for Polly Peale's one-woman play *Fallen*, based on the recent "Kerry Babies" case (Arc Theatre, in association with the National Student Theatre Company, St Mary's Hall, until August 30). Taking the form of a continuous flashback, Miss Peale's play is not so much concerned with establishing firm answers about the case — in fact she leaves explanations ambiguous — but with tracing how the

life of an ordinary but independent-minded girl could gradually be turned into a nightmare through isolation from society. The flashback structure of remembered experience gives the play an inbuilt impediment when it comes to expressing intense emotions of the nightmarishness of the situation at the end, but it is written with emotional honesty and humour and creates a beautiful sense of intimacy. Directed by Julia Bardsley, Carole Pluckrose's performance finely controls the development from a candid, inquisitive young girl, already noticing the discrepancies between nature and the rulings of society, to a desperately lonely but staunchly defiant young woman.

At the Mandela Theatre (until August 30) Eileen Nicholas gives a brave and moving performance of another one-woman play, Franz Xaver Kroetz's *Request Programme*. In Kroetz's extraordinary play a middle-aged woman is living alone rather doddily takes us through an



Sydney Khumalo (left) and Aubrey Radebe in *Bophal*

evening in her life in complete silence. As she gradually draws you into the pattern of her life and personality you begin not only to experience the solitude of this woman but to realize how much of our lives are spent alone and why.

From a play in total silence to a play in Japanese, available Space's *One Fine Day* (St Cuthbert's Hall until August 30). The fine day in question is the day the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Available Space reaffirms the horror of the occasion with beautiful sad simplicity. Through a series of brief episodic scenes (with a translator on hand)

John Tordoff's play gradually establishes a cross-section of Japanese life and the Japanese lives to be destroyed; the company painstakingly builds an entire village of tiny newspaper houses every performance, only to reduce it to rubble in a moment that is unbearably sad.

Harvey and the Wall-bangers come back this year with a new show and a new drummer. Their hugely diverse range of music has travelled slightly more up tempo and off-beat this year, yet they retain their versatility, energy and polish (until August 20).

Official theatre: Martin Cropper

Born in the RSA Lyceum

Sincerity is a quality universally praised in public life. The Market Theatre Company of Johannesburg, who first gave this production in September last year, leak sincerity from every pore. Directed by Barney Simon, the piece was cobbled together in the space of a month through the expedient of individual research. Thus, Fiona Ramsay boned up on the part of a liberal lawyer, Geina Mhlophe winkled out the nuances of a black schoolteacher, Neil McCarthy delved into the meander role of a police spy, and so on.

Their efforts, unfortunately, have resulted in a play which has as much sense of pace and attack as a telephone directory. What passes for plot concerns Mr McCarthy's gradual, initially reluctant induction into the ranks of the security police. With a wife (Terry Norton) and baby to support, he takes money for betraying his fellow students. When he begins an adulterous affair with an art teacher (Vanessa Cooke) and discovers seditious pamphlets in her flat, both she and her activist contact (Thoko Ntshinga) are arrested and subjected not

unexpectedly, to close questioning.

Personally, one would like to question the wisdom of presenting such material, innocent of dramatic shape or purpose, to an audience composed largely of intelligent "Westerners" who must be presumed to have followed the South African agony in newspapers and on television at least since the state of emergency was first declared last year.

When Miss Norton asks us "Did you hear about the bomb in the Wimpy Bar in town?" one can still picture the aftermath of that particular out-

rage. When Mr McCarthy declares that apartheid is a form of pornography over which the outside world gloats, one can but notice that the stage on which he stands is covered with newspaper — and wonder whether he understands the concept of media-porn. The evening begins and ends with dramatic scrawled footage of "the unrest". Nothing resembling drama occurs in between.

My apologies to Kerry Shale for implying that he invented a puff for last year's show. In his current publicity, he does not misquote *The Times* of London.

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REDUCED PRICE PREVIEWS FROM 27 AUGUST
OPENS 2 SEPTEMBER

Arson at Hamburg police station

Continued from page 1

from within the Tamil community.

Herr Wolfgang Bindel, the German sea captain named by Hamburg police as having carried the Tamil boat on his coastal freighter the Auriga, was yesterday sailing home and positioned somewhere off the Azores. According to German police an international warrant for his arrest is being considered by the Canadian authorities, but Herr Bindel by ship-to-shore telephone is stoutly maintaining his innocence.

He said that the first he knew of the affair was when he received a telephone call from his wife and he then immediately turned for home. He predicted that it would take him nine or 10 days to reach Germany.

Herr Bindel is believed to have paid about 150,000 DM for an operation which is estimated to have netted him at least 700,000 DM. According to Tamil sources he charged 50 marks for a coca-cola during the voyage, which would have cost 45 pence in a German supermarket.

Shore-to-ship radio stations in Britain and West Germany tried throughout yesterday to contact Herr Bindel aboard the Auriga, but the vessel maintained radio silence.

An official at the Portsmouth radio station in Somerset said it was still not clear if the ship was heading north off the West African coast as maintained by the captain or was travelling east across the Atlantic near the Azores.

"He told the German radio station he did not want to speak to anyone and that is the last we have heard of him," said the official.

German and British stations tried around the clock to contact Captain Bindel on short wave radio, but he never answered.

A shipping source added that although satellites were reportedly being used to trace the vessel it would be almost impossible to identify it on the open sea, because it was not equipped with a satellite signalling device.

Brighton bomb hotel back in business



The Grand Hotel, Brighton, after the IRA bomb blast and now restored to its former Victorian splendour. (Photographs: Peter Trievnor)

The Grand Hotel in Brighton will open its doors to guests today for the first time since the IRA's murderous bomb attack on the Government 22 months ago (David Sapsed writes).

Five people died and 31 were injured in the blast, which blew out the front of the hotel.

About 30 people are expected to check in this morning - 10 days before the official reopening - at a wholly rebuilt hotel designed to new standards of elegance, luxury and security. There will be no signs and no reminders of the bomb planted in Room 629 by Patrick Magee.

Mr Richard Baker, hotel manager, said last night: "We are not living in the past and we certainly don't intend to try and cash in on the tragedy. We have what is really a brand new hotel and our challenge is to make it work."

By Mrs Margaret Thatcher on that fateful last night of the Tory Party conference in October 1984 is now the Presidential Suite, with two bedrooms, two sitting rooms, a lounge, and a \$600-a-night price tag.

But the lessons of that night have been learned. As part of the £11 million rebuilding project, which has returned the hotel's facade to its Victorian splendour and turned the interior into something few of the guests two years ago would recognize, an extensive security system has been installed.

Sussex Police worked closely with the architects for De Vere Hotels, which owns the Grand, to ensure it could be easily "swept" for explosives. Also, a \$63,000 computerized entry system will control the locks on all bedrooms.

Even the exterior is not quite the same as in 1984. Extra storeys have been built on the west side of the building to give it balance.

Inside, there has been a major redevelopment in which little but the fine oak staircase remains intact. The reception and concourse areas on the ground floor have been moved to the front of the hotel, while the main bar - refurbished shortly before the bombing but considered by many at the time to be out of keeping with the rest of the interior - has been rebuilt in dark mahogany.

Throughout, there is a strong Victorian feel to the decor with the furniture, carpets and fabrics coming from British manufacturers.

Perhaps the biggest change is on the lower ground floor, which formerly housed the Grand's vast kitchen. Half of it has been turned into a leisure area with a swimming pool, sauna, solarium and beauty salon; the remainder has become the Midnight Blues nightclub.

By last night, Mr Baker and his 160 staff were working flat out to be ready to welcome the first guests.

Workmen were putting the finishing touches to the cloakrooms but they were expected to be ready by this morning.

Mr Baker added: "I think the hotel is very much better than it was before. It's a magnificent hotel. I'm sure it will turn out to be one of the great British hotels."

Although the renovated building does not have a plaque as a reminder of the bombing, the incident has not been totally forgotten. Later this year, De Vere plans to hold a charity ball at the Grand as a tribute to the emergency services who worked unceasingly during that dramatic night.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative Party chairman, who was trapped in rubble after the explosion, and whose wife was severely disabled by her injuries, has been invited.

None of the party's hierarchy will be present next week, however, when a flypast by Concorde will mark the official opening.

Letter from Warsaw

A summer purge on the smugglers

Summer is the season of frontier warfare in the Warsaw Pact and this year the skirmishing is particularly venomous.

With the zeal of their breed, customs officers in Romania and Czechoslovakia have been opening cases, unscrewing bonnets and dismantling tooth paste tubes in an effort to stop cross border black marketing by other Soviet Bloc tourists.

The following scene was recently reported in the Polish press. A Polish mother passing through a Czechoslovak customs control was ordered to take off her son's shoes saying that no children's footwear was allowed out of Czechoslovakia. The child screamed, obviously not understanding the strange habits of adults. Somebody lent the mother a pair of old slippers so that the child would not have to walk home in his socks. Polish customs officers working in the same shed watched the scene wordlessly. They waited until a Czech car arrived from Poland with brand new tyres that had undoubtedly been bought in Poland, asked politely how much the tyres had cost and when the driver failed to supply a satisfactory explanation, they removed the tyres and propped up the car on the Polish side of the border.

And these are allies? Tourists travelling to other east European countries, often have to put up with very tight currency restrictions. They therefore do a bit of business on the side. East Germans take bicycles to Hungary. Poles take jeans to the Soviet Union. Hungarians take coffee to Poland and everybody takes Kent cigarettes to Romania, and somehow summer holidays become more affordable. This year there has been a crackdown and the main victims seem to be Poles, partly because they are the most business-minded tourists, partly because it is easier for them to travel.

The Hungarians are demanding that Polish tourists show that they have a certain amount of currency for each

person per day when in transit and the Czechoslovaks want each Pole to draw up a written list of all valuable objects. But what is valuable? The terms are kept deliberately elastic: radios, tape-recorders, cameras, electric shavers, even expensive looking lace underwear have come under suspicion.

What comes in, must go out: there must be no backstreet dealing.

East Germany has always been tough on Polish tourists. This is mainly because of the large number of Polish "gastarbeiter" in East Germany and the relative ease with which Poles can travel to West Berlin.

Tourists, but also black market speculators, come back loaded with fruit, chocolate and clothing that can later be sold profitably in Poland.

From East Berlin to the Polish border is a very short trip but the East German baggage checks give it the air of a journey into the heart of the dark continent.

Romania, however, has gone the furthest. Tourists have to pay a large dollars surty on all valuables taken into the country.

It is a fact that the black market on the communist seacoast, above all in Romania and Bulgaria, enjoys a boom in the summer. But the main effect of the crackdown is to impoverish ordinary tourists rather than hit at the big time dealers. The real profiteers are crooked money changers who travel to Bulgarian resorts to fleece West Germans, and hard currency prostitutes who travel from Warsaw and East Berlin to work the beach hotels of the Black Sea. It is almost impossible to stop this trade.

Polish customs officers can work off some of the national frustration by being extravagant against Yugoslavs who, in a disturbing comment on the state of the native economy, have discovered that buying cheap in Poland and selling dear at home can produce a tidy profit.

Roger Boyes

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Prince Edward attends a performance of the National Youth Music Theatre, George St Theatre, Edinburgh, 2. Later, attends a dinner in aid of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme 30th Anniversary Tribute Project, Hopeous House, Edinburgh, 7.

New exhibitions
Owls: their natural and unnatural history. Towle Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Townley Park, Barnley: Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5 (ends Sept 4).
Lancashire South of the Sands: Rural Landscape 1700-1950. Lancaster City Museum, Market Sq: Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Sept 14).

Exhibitions in progress
Storm, Stream and Sea: oil paintings and watercolours; Smith Art Gallery and Museum, Dumbarton Rd, Stirling: Wed to Sun 2 to 5, Sat 10.30 to 5 (ends Oct 5).
Paintings, drawings and graphics by various artists; Gallery by the Park, West Hill, Gisturn Rd, Barrowford, Nelson: Wed to Sun 10 to 6 (ends Sept 28).
23rd Summer Exhibition: works by 75 gallery artists; Colin Jellicoe Gallery, 82 Portland St, Manchester: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 1 to 5 (ends Sept 13).
Landscape: place nature, material; Kettle's Yard Gallery, Castle St, Cambridge: Tues to Sat 12.30 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (ends August 31).
Plagiarism: Personified? European Pottery and Porcelain Figures; Adene Gallery, The Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington St, Cambridge: Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.30 (ends August 31).
Edgewise: visual art in various media by women artists; Leeds

City Art Gallery, The Headrow, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Wed 10 to 9, Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Aug 31).
New work by gallery artists; Bohun Gallery, 13 Station Rd, Henley-on-Thames: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Wed (ends Sept 1).
County Life: major 18th, 19th and 20th century oil paintings of country life; Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield: Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 7).
With Walls and Towers Girdd: photographs of York from the 1850's to the present day; Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York: Tues to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (ends August 30).
Playing Card Transformations 1804-1986; Intervall Gallery, 1a Camden Walk, N1: Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30 (ends September 30).
James Boswell: Artist against Fascism; City Art Gallery, Mosley St, Manchester: Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends Aug 31).
Rain, sun, snow, hail, mist, calm: photographs by Andy Goldsworthy; Artists: 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath: Tues to Sun 9 to 5.30 (ends Sept 21).
Maritime Exhibition: A Look at Davy Jones' Locker; James Dun House, 61 Schoolhill, Aberdeen: Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Oct 18).

Last chance to see
Children: work by various artists; Lawrence Fine Art of Crewe, Somerset: 9 to 11.
Spectators: photographic display by David Walker; Moments: photographic display by Mark Warner; Oldham Art Gallery, Union St: 10 to 6.

Music
Cello recital by Jacqueline Phillips; Upton Church, Upton Court Rd, Slough, 8.
Recital by Horus Musicus; St Leonard's-in-the-Fields and Trinity, Perth, 8.
Vivaldi's Lute and Mandolin Concertos by Paul O'Dette; St Andrew and St George's Church, George St, Edinburgh, 1.

Talks and lectures
The Night they got the Bird, by Kenneth Loveland; Portrait of Windermere, by Chris Taylor; Lake District National Park Visitor Centre, Brockholpe, Windermere, 1.30.

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1271.0 (+53.6)
FT-SE 100
1601.9 (+75.2)
Bargains
20598
USM (Datastream)
123.96 (+3.88)

THE POUND
(Change on week)

US Dollar
1.4945 (+0.0200)
W German mark
3.0802 (+0.0280)
Trade-weighted
71.7 (+0.8)

EGM call
at Chloride

The Chloride shareholders action group sprang to the attack yesterday after reports that the company is close to selling its controlling stake in Chloride India.

Dr Maurice Gillibrand, the chairman of the group and a former Chloride research chief, said: "The jewel in the crown of Chloride should not be sold without the full endorsement of shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting."

"We are very anxious that shareholders should have a full disclosure of facts about any disposal."

Dr Gillibrand has been a persistent critic of the company's management but last month failed to obtain a seat on the board.

Last year Chloride made pretax profits of £0.5 million and reduced its net borrowings to £25 million.

'Historic' cut
in US taxes

The most radical overhaul of the United States income tax system in a generation has cleared a House and Senate tax conference committee, and was sent on for expected passage by Congress next month.

The committee approved legislation making thousands of changes in income tax law. The legislation cuts income tax rates for individuals and corporations to their lowest since the Second World War, and takes about six million working poor off the tax rolls.

President Reagan, on holiday at Santa Barbara, California, described the reform as "an historic achievement."

Malawi
devalues

Malawi yesterday devalued by 10 per cent its currency, the Kwacha, which is pegged against a basket of western currencies. It said the move was a bid to keep exports of tea, sugar and coffee competitive on the world markets.

Tesco wins

Tesco Stores has won a planning appeal to build a 75,000 sq ft superstore at Hatfield, Hertfordshire. A Tesco outlet there will be closed but the new store, expected to employ 400 people, will bring a net gain of 270 jobs.

Bank aid

US federal regulators announced a \$130 million (£87 million) financial programme for Bank of Oklahoma.

Oil price 'should
stay at \$15 for
next 18 months'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The world oil prices should be sustained at the \$15 a barrel level for the next 18 months as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries absorb the effect of their price war on their current account deficits, according to the latest world investment review by Philips & Drew, the broker.

The review says that the Opec accord appears to be solidly based, and that the past month's evidence suggests that the Arab Gulf producers have tacitly abandoned their strategy of raising market share at all costs.

"That strategy may well be seen by the Gulf states as too dangerous, both politically and financially," says Philips & Drew.

"At the same time the other Opec members, after their 1986 nightmare, now seem to be in the mood to make whatever sacrifices are needed to restore order to the oil market. Thus there is a good chance that further arrangements will be made to curb Opec output after the present accord expires at the end of October."

"The accord came when almost all participants in the oil market were agreed that a further collapse in oil prices would be in no one's interest."

Philips & Drew adds: "The

oil producers were suffering. The Opec current account deficit is likely to widen from \$13 billion in 1985 to \$55 billion this year. A weaker price profile would result in an even more disastrous deterioration in Opec's collective current account."

"Industrial countries like Germany and Japan, seemingly the major beneficiaries of lower oil prices, found their export industries threatened by a falling US dollar, itself induced in part by lower oil prices, and by dislocations to trade in oil producing countries."

The British oil exploration industry has been more badly hit by the fall in oil prices than its European counterparts, according to a survey by Gaffney Cline, the independent oil industry consultancy.

Its figures show that exploration, development and appraisal drilling in Britain each fell by 33 per cent in the second quarter of this year compared with the corresponding period last year.

In Norway exploration drilling fell by 25 per cent, but development drilling increased, while there was a surge of exploration drilling in the Netherlands and Ireland.

Mr Geoff Cull, managing director of Gaffney Cline's

European operations, said: "The downturn in drilling activity offshore the UK was not unexpected. The majority of companies operating in the North Sea have announced severe budget cuts and the only uncertainty was the geographical regions in which these cuts would be most severe."

"It is significant that exploration drilling cuts are evident in the more hostile areas of the continental shelf rather than in areas of comparatively shallow water such as the Netherlands."

"It is too early to say if the decline in Britain will continue or if the decisions taken at the meeting of Opec will affect activity in the short term."

Exploration drilling at present is being carried out with a view to production in the next decade, according to the Department of Energy in the 10th licensing round announcement.

Mr Cull added: "This fact will undoubtedly encourage companies with sufficient cash flow to maintain exploration drilling programmes in the near future."

"Another positive aspect of the development of the UK oil and gas reserves is that there is now more gas under development than since the end of 1973."

Rolls and BA face
criticism from US

By Our Industrial Staff

Rolls-Royce and British Airways, which are to follow British Gas into the public sector and raise more than £1 billion for the Treasury, are expected to shrug off adverse comments from the United States and continue their drive towards profitability.

The engine maker is expected to be criticized by General Electric, its American partner in a joint engine project, for offering a competitive engine for use in the Boeing 747s ordered by British Airways last week.

GE had offered it as an alternative to the engine it is jointly developing with Rolls-Royce and is reported to be annoyed that Rolls-Royce has uprated one of its own designs to compete with the new engine.

The Rolls-Royce says its agreement was not to compete with engines of the same physical size as the joint project, but that did not

prevent it offering its own engines if they were in the same power band.

Rolls-Royce has said that it sees no reason why GE should be upset and no reason why the joint project should be jeopardized.

However, in the United States there is a feeling that Rolls won the £600 million order from British Airways because of Government interference.

Although British Airways is due to reveal pretax profits for the first quarter of the present financial year, which will show revenue more than halved compared to the same period last year, its long-term prospects and its announcement to renew its fleet of 747s are expected to create a more favourable climate for its privatization.

The BA order also makes it likely that Rolls will come to the stock market at about the same time.

Elders bid
decision
'on way'

By Our City Staff

Both Elders IXL and Allied-Lyons yesterday expressed surprise at reports that Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will this week give his decision on the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report into Elders £1.8 billion bid.

Mr Christopher Rees, at Hill Samuel, Elders merchant bank advisers, said he would not expect the decision for at least another week.

He added: "We have had no indication yet." Mr John Elliott, chairman of Elders, is not expected in Britain until the beginning of next month.

The Commission's report was delivered to Mr Channon's office this month and is widely believed to give the bid for Allied-Lyons the go-ahead although it is assumed that conditions will be included relating to the financing.

It was the highly geared debt-financing aspect of the proposed takeover which led to the referral.

Mr John Clemes, finance director at Allied-Lyons, said he would be surprised at such a quick announcement.

Allied-Lyons shares last week gained 26p to 335p, well up on the 255p value of the first bid.

In Canada, the court hearings which will decide the outcome of Allied-Lyons battle to acquire the liquor business of Hiram-Walker are due to start on September 29 and will last at least two weeks.



Awaiting the tourists: Alan Goodenough in Manchester. (Photograph: Mike Arran)

'Smokestack' cities beckon
the adventurous tourist

Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Pleasurama, the fast-growing leisure group which is now one of Britain's top six package holiday companies, is joining a marketing consortium which in the autumn will break new ground in promoting packaged English holidays.

A brochure launch to attract tourists to 13 cities, most of them at the heart of centuries best known for their "smokestack" industries, is planned for the end of next month by the group.

While all the cities have some industrial background, the attractions which will be promoted range from concerts and theatre to shopping as well as their heritage, all aimed at prompting holiday-makers to sample places which until now they would seldom have considered for a leisure break.

Mr Alan Goodenough, managing director of Pleasurama's holidays division, said: "The unusual nature of this venture appears

to present a problem to a tour operator, but it could be precisely that which will prove the endearing feature of it, attracting people by its novelty."

One destination is Manchester, which will be promoted largely on its industrial heritage, exploring its cotton and weaving traditions.

The consortium, called the English Cities Marketing Group, is an unusual departure for the British tourist industry which, despite losing so much trade to the increasingly popular foreign package holidays, has seen few attempts at collaborative marketing among resorts and nothing on the scale of the new consortium.

The English Tourist Board has switched cash resources from some projects to back the consortium, matching the cities' contributions pound for pound. Total funding for the marketing push at present stands at £250,000, but the

number of participating cities could grow.

The consortium includes Birmingham, Bradford, Coventry, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and Stoke-on-Trent. Sheffield and Hull are other likely candidates.

The cities' programme will cater for travel by coach, rail and independently by car. Prices, based on using some of the big chain hotels in the three and four-star category, will (excluding travel) begin at £19 a night, including full breakfast, and the main target will be the short stay market.

The initiative has been welcomed by Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, because of its potential for job creation and producing economic benefits in areas away from established tourism destinations.

He believes that a flourishing tourism industry in a city means better leisure facilities.

Cut-price cement rejected

By Our Industrial Staff

The precast concrete industry has rejected 1 million tonnes of cut-price Greek cement, reportedly en route to Britain.

Several shipments of cement have been sent by Greece to Britain and brokers have been attempting to find customers by undercutting British cement prices. Greece can offer cheap cement be-

cause its works have been using cheap coal, often from South Africa, to fire the kilns. The big cement users, however, have doubts about the quality of the cement.

Mr Geoff Briggshaw, chairman of the Precast Concrete Frame Association said: "We have absolutely no intention of putting our products at risk by using anything other

than proven British cement. The association has a strong commitment to the principles and practices of quality assurance."

"We have an excellent relationship with British cement manufacturers whose products have proven quality and durability, and who can guarantee consistency of deliveries."

South Korea
to cut debt

South Korea's outstanding foreign debt was \$46.8 billion at the end of April against \$46.7 billion at the end of 1985. It now plans to reduce substantially the \$48.1 billion target for foreign borrowing by the end of the year, according to government sources.

The new figures have led to many economists saying that the revised projection for a 9 per cent growth in the economy is too conservative.

Runaway house prices.
Three new
ways to catch up.

London prices are 20% higher than a year ago. The South-East's have gone up 16.1%. Across Britain prices are up 11%.

So you'll be delighted with three new mortgages for people wanting £50,000 (or a great deal more).

Belgravia is a unique new 'cap and collar' mortgage. Belgravia rates go up and down with national levels, but with this difference:

For the first 5 years, you get guaranteed maximum and minimum rates. Currently, these are 11% and 8.5%.

The new Knightsbridge mortgage has a fixed rate for the first five years.

And Kensington is linked to the UK Money Market rate.

If you've already borrowed £50,000, or more, it's worth a call to see if one of these three new mortgages would be better than the one you've got.

If you don't need as much as £50,000, remember we're Britain's biggest independent mortgage specialists.

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John Charcol
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Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

Rocco Forte looks overseas for growth

By Cliff Feltham

Even the heir to one of the largest hotel and catering empires in the world does not spend £200 million every day. But the champagne corks stayed firmly corked when Mr Rocco Forte completed his first major deal since taking over as chief executive of Trusthouse Forte three years ago.

In the face of stiff competition, he successfully bid for an assortment of roadside restaurants, inns, and hotels from Hanson Trust representing part of the Imperial Group business.

But Mr Forte maintains a matter-of-fact air about the deal and plays down the impression that the acquisition marks the start of a new aggressive 'era' at Trusthouse Forte.

"There has been no big change in the way the business is run. It is more of a transition," he says. But he added quickly: "Of course, I was pleased the deal went through because it broadens our horizons. Also, because I think some people outside may have felt that we were not quite as active as we might have been, this acquisition has certainly improved our image."

He has a hard act to follow. City folk still talk in awe of the

famous deal pulled off by his father 10 years ago when he paid £27 million to the cash hungry J. Lyons group for 35 hotels and promptly recouped £11 million within a year by cutting costs.

But Rocco knows that opportunities like that occur once in a lifetime. And he is well aware that, much like the way football clubs mark up the cost of a player for sale when the big clubs show interest, the price usually goes up when Trusthouse Forte arrives on the scene.

But Rocco at 41 has the advantage of learning the trade at first hand from one of the masters. He frankly admits that he seeks the advice of Lord Forte on lots of things. "We see a lot of each other, inside and outside the office. He still remains intensely interested in the business, every part of it. There is no great difference in our outlook or philosophy."

They will have certainly put their heads together this year to consider the impact of the sharp fall in the number of American tourists which cost Trusthouse Forte between £4 million and £5 million in the opening half.

Rocco admits the drop in room bookings caused by



Rocco Forte: still asks his father for advice.

cancellations following the Libya raid was bad. But he points out that the decline looked worse because of the exceptional summer in 1985. Compared with 1984 the performance was not too bad. And things are getting better.

Rocco has been groomed to succeed his father since he first worked in the business as a teenager. There were times when he wondered if the dynasty would survive, as he worked alongside his father to stave off a takeover bid from Allied Breweries (now Allied-

Lyons) in 1971, living through the desperate days when the family put everything in lock to raise enough cash to buy

their own shares and keep them out of the enemy's hands. But it is to the younger generation that the future development of the business now rests.

Rocco has clear ideas of where he wants to direct Trusthouse Forte - if it is to be a truly multi-national hotel company then it must generate a greater proportion of its profits from overseas.

He says: "A national group of hotels will not succeed against major international chains unless it has a wide spread of properties giving it a better distribution so that it is less prone to difficulties in any one area."

The United States remains the obvious target and Rocco is focusing on building up the Travelodge motel chain, buying off some of the better outlets into the more up market Viscounts "to help get the Trusthouse Forte name more recognised throughout the States."

The plan is to increase the 2,500 rooms at present to 4,000 by the end of the year but the market remains huge. At home, the group has been unloading its hotels at the bottom end of the market. "We don't want any hotels below three-star in the future," says Rocco.

ANALYSIS

Unit trust capitalism soars in popularity

By Carol Ferguson

The concept of popular capitalism is built on the premise that the world is full of individuals ready to follow hot tips and invest directly in stocks and shares.

While it is undoubtedly the case that the private shareholder is making something of a comeback after years of decline, direct investment in the stock market is still very much a minority sport. A recent Stock Exchange survey estimated that 12 per cent of the adult population (5 million) are shareholders.

It is also rather an upmarket activity. 42 per cent fall into social grades A or B (senior white-collar workers, professionals and managers), a group which comprises only 17 per cent of the population as a whole. Shareholders are also more likely to be men (58 per cent) and middle aged or elderly (43 per cent are aged 55 or over).

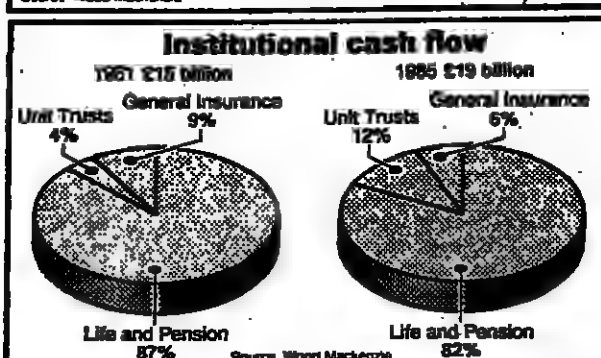
While it is true that direct investment in shares is growing in popularity, at least equal significance has been the recent burgeoning of the unit trust movement.

Unit trust investment tends on the whole to be short-term money. It is part of the folklore that private investors pile into the market at the top and bail out at the bottom. And this has been especially true of unit trust holders.

Unit trust sales have been growing at an average rate of 30 per cent a year since 1981. Life and pension funds in contrast have been growing at only 4 per cent a year and building society net inflows have been growing at 18 per cent.

This extraordinary rise in the popularity of unit trusts accelerated in the first half of this year. Net sales in the six months to June 30 were £2.5 billion, nearly equal to the whole of 1985's sales.

It is not clear how many individuals own unit trusts. There are 3 million unit trust accounts, but many holders have more than one account.



The Unit Trust Association estimates that there are probably around 1 million individual holders, of which 75 per cent are male and 70 per cent are over 55.

Much of the new unit trust investment has been at the expense of the building societies, which have been losing a lot of their appeal as interest rates have come down. Mr Fenn-Smith, chairman of the Unit Trust Association reported that in both May and June unit trust net new investment figures exceeded building society net receipts.

However, much of the growth has been due to efforts of the life insurance companies who have been active in selling unit trusts both in the form of unit-linked bonds and as direct investments.

Abolition of tax relief on premiums on life assurance policies (LAPR) in 1984 and the consequent decline in the attractions of endowment policies forced the insurance companies to devise new products to offer their clients.

The rising stock market made unit trusts a clear favourite and many of those who would traditionally have bought endowment policies now prefer to buy unit-linked products or even straight units.

And the insurance companies themselves have seen their in-house unit trusts as good investments for their own funds as an alternative to shares. There can be tax advantages in investing premium income from endowment policies, which would traditionally have been invested directly in shares, into a unit trust vehicle instead.

Of £2.5 billion of net unit trust sales in 1985, an estimated £1.3 billion was linked to life and pension business leaving £1.2 billion as direct holdings. While no figures are available, it is likely that the single premium unit-linked bond, which can be withdrawn as easily as a direct holding, forms only a small proportion. The bulk is contractual

Pension cash flows become a trickle

The rate of growth of life and pension cash flow, has slowed dramatically. Between 1981 and 1985, it rose by only 4 per cent a year from £13.2 billion to £15.4 billion. This has been due to various factors, including the abolition of LAPR, reducing the attractions of endowment assurance, and the strong performance of the equity market which has caused many pension schemes to be overfunded.

The Government introduced measures in the last Budget to ensure that pension fund surpluses were reduced. But the

pensions industry had already started to reduce contributions and increase benefits to pensioners. Otherwise, it is believed, the life companies' 1985 cash flows could have been as much as £1.5 billion higher than they were.

In the last 20 years, indeed over any extended period, equities have risen at about 5 per cent a year over the rate of inflation. Actuaries set the level of contributions depending on the outlook for inflation and different types of investment.

During the years of high inflation in the late 1970s,

equities grew more slowly than inflation. Negative real rates of return meant that pension fund contributions had to be jacked up, and the life companies' net inflows rose to as much as 25 per cent of funds under management.

Low inflation and a strong equity market have caused the rate of inflow to fall to only 6 per cent of funds under management, not much more than the yield on the insurance companies' portfolios.

Net inflows are like to stay down for some time, not least because actuaries are now

savings and insurance company investments in in-house trusts.

Mr Richard Dingwall-Smith, economist at Wood Mackenzie, the broker, believes that fuelling the equity market with shorter term savings in the form of unit trusts is a slightly worrying trend.

"Unit-linked business may be closer to the Government's idea of people's capitalism," he says. "But reliance on short-term inflows does leave the equity market vulnerable to any downturn in popular confidence."

But if it is the case that a significant proportion of new sales are to insurance companies, and a large proportion is linked to contractual savings, then the weight of short-term money waiting to flee the market, exacerbating a downturn, may not be as great as the bare figures would imply.

What is clear is that unit trust sales of one sort or another have to some extent been sustaining institutional cash flow and demand for securities. In so far as demand for units is the result of contractual savings and insurance companies' own investment, it will remain a force. To the extent that it is short-term private money, it will grow only for as long as the stock market is strong.

Mr Nathan Parnaby, investment manager at the Standard Life, is positive about the outlook for the equity market. He believes that it will make significant progress in the next six months.

But next year, after big bang, there will be plenty of competing banks, building societies, unit trust managers and other financial intermediaries able to compete with the insurance companies, cold calling on the doorstep to sell their wares. They must hope that there will continue to be a big appetite on the part of the public for direct unit trust ownership.

US NOTEBOOK

Another victory for gloom and doom

From Maxwell Newton New York

The third quarter has started very inauspiciously with industrial output down 0.1 per cent in July, taking the revised level back to that of April 1985.

Retail sales fell by 0.4 per cent in July, mainly because of weak motor sales, mostly due to a deep-seated failure by General Motors to improve its product line. Its models are now rather elderly in design and appearance and demand huge infusions of credit from the corporation's Cross-City GMAC subsidiary, to keep sales moving. Even so, General Motors has more than 100 days' production stockpiled, compared with the industry norm of 45 days and like the rest of the US motor industry will have to slash third quarter production plans.

The "devaluation" of the dollar has been so ineffective that in July the annual rate of imported vehicles had reached 3.3 million. American car manufacturers have plans to increase this number substantially as they locate more production plants in Taiwan, Korea and Mexico — where they are being joined by Japanese manufacturers who are now finding that the strong yen has pushed wages too high.

The Federal government has nationalized yet another bank, the First Bank of Oklahoma, giving the bankrupt institution \$130 million cash in return for a controlling share. Officials from the Fed are now a permanent fixture in most leading banks in the United States. There is certainly a team of them burrowing into the horrors at the Bank of America, which could soon be a candidate for nationalization itself, to join the Continental Illinois and the First Bank of Oklahoma.

Meanwhile, the dollar continues to weaken against the other leading currencies, reflecting growing international acceptance of Uncle Sam as a sort of mendicant uncle, who cannot live on except through infusions of cash, drawn from the savings of the world, often from countries much poorer than itself.

Mr Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has been trying to get the Japanese and the Germans to co-operate in measures to stimulate import demand. But if the US trade deficit is to be closed, Germany and Japan combined would have to raise their imports over the next two years more than twice as fast as in 1983-1985.

Meanwhile, in response to the evident weakness of the US economy, bond yields have dropped sharply since the major Treasury auctions on Wednesday August 6 and Thursday August 7. The 10 year note yield has fallen from the 7.47 per cent level at the auction to 7.13 per cent and the 30 year bond has fallen from the 7.63 per cent auction average yield to 7.28 per cent.

The optimists in the Administration who have been talking of a "surge of growth" in the second half of the year have been routed. The Packwood Committee which is trying to stitch together what looks like a very anti-business and anti-growth tax "reform" has just had to abandon its latest plans because the economic conditions have led to very estimates showing a \$17 billion revenue shortfall coming up.

The President is going to have to talk fast to maintain Republican Senate control in November. Many thoughtful Republicans think the cause is already lost, due to the fact that the whole of the interior of the nation, with the exception of the coastal states, is already in recession, often very serious recession. The President has consistently been misinformed about how well things are going in the economy but by now even he must realize how much danger he is in.

This was another week of defeat for Pollyanna "consensus" thinking and another victory for gloom and doom.

The number of businessmen reading The Times has just gone through the roof.

The Businessman Readership Survey for 1986 says...

42.4% more businessmen read The Times now than used to read it in 1984...

The Times and The Sunday Times together reaches 41.2% of all businessmen...

More than The Daily Telegraph and The Financial Times combined...

43.3% of Chairmen, Managing Directors, and Deputy Managing Directors now read The Times or The Sunday Times...

More than The Daily Telegraph and The Financial Times combined...

In total, 337,000 businessmen read either The Times or The Sunday Times or both.

A PLANNERS' GUIDE TO THE 1986 BUSINESSMAN READERSHIP SURVEY IS ABOUT TO BE MAILED TO ADVERTISING AGENCIES. IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED ONE CALL JULIE FERGUSON ON 01-833 7720, OR WRITE TO HER AT TIMES NEWSPAPERS LTD., P.O. BOX 7, 200 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 8EZ.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
N York 1.8910-1.8912	London 1.8940-1.8980	0.47-0.44 prem	0.50-1.27 prem
Holland 2.0737-2.0773	2.0737-2.0773	0.32-0.32 prem	0.35-0.35 prem
Amsterdam 4.5723-4.5882	3.4898-3.4744	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Brussels 65.85-64.08	65.70-65.90	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Paris 11.5288-11.5449	11.5288-11.5449	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Dublin 1.1059-1.1181	1.1059-1.1181	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Frankfurt 1.0755-1.0758	1.0755-1.0758	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Geneva 2.1734-2.1737	2.1734-2.1737	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Madrid 169.25-161.45	169.25-161.45	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Milan 217.10-212.00	217.10-212.00	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Oslo 10.0607-10.0706	10.0607-10.0706	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Paris 10.0607-10.0706	10.0607-10.0706	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Stockholm 10.0607-10.0706	10.0607-10.0706	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Tokyo 223.82-220.82	223.82-220.82	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
Zurich 21.70-21.78	21.70-21.78	18-18 prem	37-37 prem
2.4783-2.4831	2.4783-2.4831	18-18 prem	37-37 prem

Standing index compared with 1975 was up at 71.7 (day's range 71.7-71.9).

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Emtel.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina pesos	1.4582-1.4514
Australia dollar	2.3871-2.4015
Bahian dollar	0.5805-0.5848
Brazil cruzeiro	20.25-20.72
Cyprus pound	0.7273-0.7275
Denmark kroner	1.36-1.37
France franc	6.55-6.56
Germany mark	1.48-1.49
Hong Kong dollar	11.611-11.620
India rupee	16.50-16.70
Italy lira	1.36-1.37
Japan yen	160.00-160.00
Malaysia dollar	2.3871-2.4015
New Zealand dollar	2.3871-2.4015
South Africa rand	2.3871-2.4015
Switzerland franc	1.36-1.37
U.S. dollar	1.8910-1.8912
Yugoslavia dinar	1.36-1.37

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOPEX and Emtel.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Base Rates %	
Clearing Service 10	
Finance House 10	
Overnight Market Loans %	
Overnight High 5% Low 4 1/2	
Week End: 5 1/2	
Treasury Bills (Discount %)	
1 day	5 1/2
2 month 3 1/2	2 month 3 1/2
3 month 3 1/2	3 month 3 1/2
Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)	
1 month 3 1/2-3 3/4	2 month 3 1/2-3 3/4
3 month 3 1/2-3 3/4	6 month 3 1/2-3 3/4

ELIUM MONEY DEBIT	
Debit	call
7 days 6 1/2-6 3/4	5 month
1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	6 month
Debit	call
7 days 6 1/2-6 3/4	1 month
1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	5 month
Debit	call
7 days 6 1/2-6 3/4	6 month
1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	call
Debit	call
7 days 6 1/2-6 3/4	6 month
1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	call
Debit	call
7 days 6 1/2-6 3/4	1 month
1 month 6 1/2-6 3/4	6 month

Portfolio —Gold—

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gold or Silver
1	Provident	Bank/Discount	
2	McAlpine (Africa)	Building/Road	
3	Alfred Inch	Bank/Discount	
4	Magnum & South	Building/Road	
5	Thomas Johnson	Building/Road	
6	Boddingtons	Breweries	
7	United Brands	Food	
8	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
9	Fire Air Dev	Drugs/Stores	
10	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
11	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
12	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
13	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
14	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
15	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
16	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
17	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
18	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
19	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
20	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
21	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
22	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
23	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
24	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
25	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
26	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
27	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
28	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
29	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
30	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
31	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
32	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
33	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
34	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
35	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
36	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
37	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
38	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
39	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
40	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
41	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
42	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
43	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
44	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
45	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
46	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
47	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
48	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
49	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	
50	Warrington & D	Electronics A-D	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock Exchange

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

UNDATED

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

INDEX-LINKED

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Stock	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
British	100	0	0	100	100

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 11. Dealings end August 29. Contango date September 1. Settlement date September 8.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

BREWERIES

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

DRAPEY AND STORES

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

FOODS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

INSURANCE

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

LEISURE

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

Mining

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

SHIPPING

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

SHOES AND LEATHER

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
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TEXTILES

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
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NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

OIL

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

TOBACCO

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

Portfolio —Gold—

DAILY DIVIDEND
£8,000
Claims required for
+45 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53722

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1
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PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

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NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Company	Price	Change	%	Open	Close
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254.000 Allied-Lyons	254	+0.1	0.04	254	254.1

OIL

EDUCATIONAL COURSES REVIEW

01-481 1066

WE HAVE BEEN TEACHING A LONG TIME

We have been teaching students since 1899, longer than all but the oldest universities. This considerable tradition enables us to provide successful and interesting courses. The Institute has two colleges with excellent facilities, particularly the libraries with their special collections. Both colleges are in attractive settings with access to the South Downs and the sea. Students find this a good environment for learning and recreation. Brighton and London are easily accessible. There are opportunities for students to follow degree programmes and professional training, particularly for teaching. The following degree programmes are currently available:

B.A. (Honours)

3 year full-time

Students may choose to follow two subjects at degree level as a Major (% of the time)/Minor combination or Joint Honours. The subjects offered are:

English	- major joint and minor components
History	
Religious Studies	- joint and minor components
Geography	
Related Arts	- joint component only combined with a joint English or the 3 subjects below
Art	
Dance	- these subjects may be taken as joint components with Related Arts or minor components with any other subject
Music	
Education	- minor component only.

Thus, for example, a student could achieve a B.A. (Hons) English and History or B.A. (Hons) Religious Studies with Art or other combinations from the above list.

B.A. Sports Studies.

3 years full-time (no vacancies for 1986 entry)

B.Ed. (Honours)

4 years full-time

Training for Primary education or Secondary education (with main secondary subjects in Mathematics and Physical Education).

Emphasis is placed on teaching in small groups and we have individual tutorials which are held in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere and give you opportunity to explore and develop your own ideas. We operate a supportive Personal Tutor system, and accommodation is available to the majority of our students. There is a regular, free, transport system between the two Colleges.

Further information is available from the Admissions Office, Room 148, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education, The Dome, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 1HR (Telephone 0243 865581).



West Sussex Institute of Higher Education

Incorporating Bishop Otter, Chichester, & Bognor Regis Colleges

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If you just missed the grade...

HORIZONS

Guide to career choice

Last Thursday A-level candidates throughout the land received their results.

I spent the morning at Peter Symonds College, a sixth-form institution in Hampshire, sitting with a careers adviser and careers teacher as they held instant counselling sessions with pupils. Fortunately, very few had failed their exams but there were a number whose results were variations on their conditional offers. Given the uncertainties of entry to higher education this year, it meant that the state of suspense on acceptance or rejection would be prolonged for at least another week.

Peter Symonds College sends about 75 per cent of its sixth-form on to degree courses, with a large number of Oxbridge successes. It means that there are strong social as well as academic pressures to get into higher education and the college goes to extensive lengths to collaborate with its local careers office to ensure that pupils are well advised during this crucial period.

"For students who have just missed their required grades by a point or two it is still very likely that they will be accepted," said Sue Rogers, the local careers adviser, who will be in the college virtually non-stop until the end of September.

"The problem is that it depends very much on the course. In some cases such

The trick lies in identifying where you will be viewed as a good candidate

as medicine, dentistry, law and veterinary science there is no room for error. And conditional offers from Oxbridge may have to be met in full. But it depends on how well other candidates have done and on the circumstances of the individual.

According to Mr P Oakley, general secretary of the Universities' Central Council on Admissions, the joker in the pack is the effect of the teachers' strike. "It could be that the overall results are lower this year because of the impact of the industrial action and it may be that the universities are more flexible than usual."

The admissions tutors in the universities take some time to digest the exam results and to decide what variation they will permit on the conditional offers.

"I'm afraid I can say to students is that they must be patient," said Sue Rogers. "By the end of next week almost everyone will have been notified by UCCA on where they stand and, until then, the most they can do is think about alternatives in case they're not accepted."

Peter Symonds College is hooked up to

Students who have failed

to get the right A-level

grades can still get a

place on a degree

course. Edward Fennell

gives some tips on how

to go about it

The Times Network for Schools and during the next few weeks the careers teacher, Paul Northcott, will be working alongside Sue Rogers probing for vacancies at the polytechnics and institutions of higher education.

A scan of courses on Thursday morning showed that across the nation teaching courses were, almost without exception, undersubscribed. As with the polytechnics, the Bachelor of Education courses are experimenting with a new application system this year which makes it difficult for lecturers to gauge exactly how full (or empty) their courses are.

But David Bolton of King Alfred's Institute of Higher Education felt that his college was in line with others in being short of good applicants - especially in subjects such as craft, design, technology and music.

Even in a popular "main subject" for teacher training, like English, 34 out of 51 courses were still looking for students. 43. For maths and physics it should be possible to get into teacher training virtually anywhere if your grades are at all reasonable.

The next two weeks is the period when all the vital, but unofficial, deals are done between candidates and colleges. The clearing schemes for both polytechnics and universities swing into action on September 1, but, by then, the smarter students will have brought themselves to the attention of admissions tutors. Even popular courses can take on fresh applicants at this late stage.

"We have about 1,200 applications for 65 places," said Tim Wheeler, admissions tutor for the degree course in communications and media production at the Dorset Institute of Higher Education.

"It's a popular course because about half the time is spent on practical production in radio and video projects so the students gain lots of hands-on experience. But even though we are very popular we still expect to pick up about seven or eight of our eventual students about now. The fluidity within the system means that good candidates can

still be made offers during the last few weeks."

The trick, of course, lies in identifying where you will be viewed as a good candidate. Mr Wheeler puts almost as much emphasis on personal qualities and a portfolio of creative work as he does on A-level grades. Subjects that are more "academic" will depend on exam results alone.

Mr Northcott of Peter Symonds College emphasises that, in general, the engineering and applied science courses are the ones to aim for. They are more likely to have vacancies, and they offer good career prospects. At Kingston Polytechnic, for example, a new degree course in manufacturing engineering (which is packed full of the latest robotics and computing) needs to recruit students. It offers a short cut to excellent career prospects in high-tech industry but is in danger of being overlooked.

The same applies to physics, mathematics, computer studies and electronic engineering. In all of these vital subjects, applications through UCCA went down significantly this year. Meanwhile, accountancy, business studies and law went up.

As Mr Oakley of UCCA comments: "On the basis of these figures it is likely there will be places through clearing in those subjects where applications declined and unlikely there will be places

For maths and physics it is possible to get into teacher training virtually anywhere

where applications have increased."

Mr Northcott finds there is still some prejudice against polytechnics among his students. "I had a chip on my shoulder for the first six months of being in poly," said one former Peter Symonds student, "and then I suddenly realized the course was much better than the one I'd applied for at university."

There is little doubt that the teething problems following this year's introduction of new application methods for polytechnics and teacher training is causing considerable anxieties among both schools and institutions. One business studies course at a polytechnic, for example, has made over 600 offers for 60 places and is desperately hoping that most of those candidates will either fail or go elsewhere because it is obliged by law to take people who have satisfied its conditional requirements.

The best policy is to seek advice from your careers teacher, exploit the computerized vacancy information at your school or careers office, and then make contact with admissions tutors. But waste not a moment - speed is of the essence at this stage of the game.

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RENTALS

SWIMMING

Gross has the edge over his rival

Madrid (Reuters) - Michael Gross, the Olympic gold medal winner, set a championship record as he opened the defence of his 200 metres freestyle title at the world swimming championships here yesterday.

In doing so he upstaged Matt Biondi, the American world record holder over 50 and 100 metres freestyle and Gross's main rival.

Biondi demonstrated his power when he clocked 1 min 49.22 sec to win his qualifying race and since 0.33 of a second from the West German's 1982 championship record.

But the 23-year-old Gross won the final heat - in which Biondi also swam - in 1:48.70, this boding well for an attack on the world mark of 1:47.44 he set in the 1984 Olympic Games.

On a blazing hot day, Biondi was fastest out, crossing the 100-metre mark in 52.29, nearly a second quicker than the West German. But Gross, stretching out in his seemingly effortless style, had a clear edge in the return 100.

Gross and Biondi were well clear of the rest as Marcel Gery, of Czechoslovakia, returned the third fastest time, more than a second slower than Biondi. Adrian Moorhouse, of Britain, gained a psychological advantage over Victor Davis, his Canadian arch-rival, breaking the championship record with the fastest final qualifying time in the men's 100 metres breaststroke heats.

Moorhouse, the Commonwealth Games 200 metres champion, clocked a European record 1:02.78 which also beat the 1:02.75 world championship mark set by Steve Lundquist, the American, in Guayaquil, Ecuador, four years ago.

Gianni Minervini, of Italy, yesterday's third fastest qualifier in 1:03.77, was the previous European record holder at 1:02.61. Davis, who beat Moorhouse in the Commonwealth Games 100 metres, was second fastest in 1:03.16.

In the diving pool, Greg Louganis, the world and Olympic double champion made a fine start to his defence of the men's springboard title. He scored two perfect 10s on his third dive and compiled an aggregate of 351.07 points for five morning dives. Tan Liangde, of China, was second on 237.66.

Jenna Johnson, of the US, topped qualifiers for the women's 100 metres freestyle final in 55.58, but Kristina Otto, of East Germany, was just 0.3 of a second back. Otto, world champion over 100 metres backstroke in 1982, is bidding for an unprecedented seven world championship medals in Madrid.

East Germany, who won 10 of the 14 world championship titles last time, led the way in the two other women's events.

Kathleen Nord, double European champion in Sofia last year, topped 400 metres individual medley qualifiers with a time of 4:57.94. But Michelle Grigolone, of America, was a mere 0.02 of a second adrift.

The East Germans also clocked the fastest 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay time of 8:08.93, with the Netherlands second fastest on 8:13.88.

CYCLING

Glasgow is tuning up for Peiper

By a Correspondent

The itinerant band of professional racing cyclists will roost tonight in Glasgow for the fourth event in the Kellogg's City Centre Championships.

Seven days ago the series started in Manchester, and has travelled via Dublin and Cork to Glasgow. The ever-present flock of starlings in George Square will be ousted from the trees and buildings by the noise created by the massed ranks of spectators crowded on to the pavements at seven o'clock tonight.

Last year, the Falcon Flyer, Shane Sutton, was first across the line in Glasgow, and went on to win the championships. Sutton, the rough, tough Australian, was following the precedent set by fellow countrymen, Danny Clark, who won in 1984, and Phil Anderson, the 1983 event winner.

For the Glasgow event this year, the organizers have imported another Australian, Alan Peiper.

With the addition of "guest riders" to selected cities, the Kellogg's Championship is a race within a race. The overall winner in London on September 7 must have contested all seven events. In Cork on Friday night, the effect of this arrangement was most evident as the visiting Frenchmen, Stephen Roche and Sean Kelly, recruited for two events in Ireland only, stretched the field. Kelly finally won the event. Behind them, Joey McLaughlin, the winner in Manchester, and his strong ANC-Halfords team, contained the main contenders for the overall championship.

Phil Baynton, who is affectionately known as the "Saffordshire engine" for his driving power at the front of the field, slipped the net and steamed into third place in Cork.

He rides for Moducel who have Mike Doyle in the Green Jersey as King of the Sprints leader. Team member Steve Joughin (the pocket rocket) was in sparkling form in Cork, and the star-spangled jerseys of the Condon-Bilton riders were always in the action.

Start-Rite can lead Ives to double helping of winners

By Mandarlin

That talented jockey Tony Ives, who teams up with royal trainer Ian Balding at Kingsclere next season, has an excellent chance of riding a double today for his present trainer, the Newmarket-based Bill O'Gorman.

Ives, who will always be remembered for his wonderful association with the prolific winning two-year-old Provido, should be on the mark at Windsor this afternoon with another O'Gorman juvenile, Start-Rite, who is napped to open his account in the six furlongs Newholme Stakes.

After a quiet introduction behind Le Favori at Newmarket, Start-Rite displayed rapid improvement when failing to catch the more experienced Riot Brigade by a short head in a Yarmouth maiden event earlier this month.

My selection, a well-made son of Comedy Star, looks to have plenty of scope for improvement and can take full advantage of the 6lb he receives today from the Barry Hills-trained course and distance winner, Centauri.

John Dunlop's candidate, King Richard, shaped nicely when staying on strongly for third place behind Anyow in a small field at Brighton and commands respect, but Start-Rite is preferred.

Ambassador, making his

first racecourse appearance, could not match the finishing speed of the 33-1 Wrage filly Norpella at Newmarket nine days ago, but this General Assembly colt can complete the O'Gorman-ives double at Leicester in the Captains EBF Stakes.

The Aga Khan representative, Roundy, scored decisively at Bath last month. However, the opposition may not have amounted to much that day and Ambassador, receiving 5lb, can take his measure.

Lester Piggott celebrated his 21st training success with his smart two-year-old Deputy Governor at Newbury on Friday, and another of his youngsters, Paleface, can carry on the good work by landing the Leicester Tigers Cup Treble Nursery.

Last time out, at Redcar, Paleface was a warm order to land a similar handicap, but was run out of it in the closing stages by the Tom Jones-trained Khadraf.

The Alec Stewart-trained Sender looks on a favourable weight for the Leicester Tigers Handicap following his creditable second behind Brave And Bold at Redcar, while John Sutcliffe's River Gambler, caught in the last stride by Sillou at Lingfield, could be the answer to the tricky Measham Handicap.

Today's course specialists

WINDSOR

TRAINER: J. Hindley, 8 winners from 23 runners, 28.1%: M. Spence, 13 from 60, 21.7%: P. Walsby, 16 from 16, 16.7%.

JOCKEY: P. Eddery, 32 winners from 300 runs, 20.7%: G. Stacey, 28 from 146, 19.2%: W. R. Swinburn, 15 from 81, 18.5%.

LEICESTER

TRAINER: M. Stoute, 27 winners from 88 runs, 30.7%: J. Dunlop, 9 from 31, 29.0%: P. Cole, 16 from 141, 11.3%.

JOCKEY: W. Carson, 28 winners from 172 runs, 22.1%: S. Cuddeback, 27 from 125, 21.6%: W. R. Swinburn, 21 from 108, 19.4%.

WORCESTER

TRAINER: L. Kewen, 23 winners from 97 runs, 23.7%: J. Jenkins, 26 from 117, 22.2%: C. D. Jones, 12 from 50, 24.0%.

JOCKEY: S. Cuddeback, 18 winners from 117, 22.2%: H. Davies, 27 from 177, 15.2%: W. R. Swinburn, 15 from 81, 18.5%.

WINDSOR

Going: good to firm

Draw: high numbers best

2.30 NEWHOLME STAKES (2-Y-O: C & G: £1,020: 6f) (13 runners)

1. 0021 HANSEATIC (C) (J. Hindley) 9-5. 2. 0021 CENTAURI (USA) (M. Spence) 8-11. 3. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 4. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 5. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 6. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 7. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 8. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 9. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 10. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 11. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 12. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11. 13. 0021 BIRCHGROVE CENTRAL (H. Davies) 8-11.

2.30 START-RITE (nap). 3.30 Survival Kit. 3.30 New Star. 4.0 Tempest Tossed. 4.30 Shillib. 5.0 Flying Biddy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Start-Rite. 3.0 Pimm's Party. 3.30 Saxon Star. 4.0 Tempest Tossed. 4.30 Shillib. 5.0 Flying Biddy.

By Michael Seely

2.30 Start-Rite. 3.0 Flag Bear.

3.0 STRATFIELD SAYE SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: £250: 5f) (14)

1. 0000 FLAG BEARER (H. Davies) 9-11. 2. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 3. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 4. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 5. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 6. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 7. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 8. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 9. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 10. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 11. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 12. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 13. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11. 14. 0000 LUXURY STAR (C. D. Jones) 8-11.

3.30 LOUDWATER NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,721: 6f) (6)

1. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 2. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 3. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 4. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 5. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 6. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 7. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 8. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 9. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 10. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 11. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 12. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 13. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5. 14. 014 BOLD GARDON (H. Davies) 9-5.

Results from Saturday's meetings

Newbury

1.30 1. Paddock (14-1): 2. Eastern House (15-1): 3. Andika (10-1): 4. Emswary (14-1): 5. Paddock (14-1): 6. Eastern House (15-1): 7. Andika (10-1): 8. Emswary (14-1): 9. Paddock (14-1): 10. Eastern House (15-1): 11. Andika (10-1): 12. Emswary (14-1): 13. Paddock (14-1): 14. Eastern House (15-1): 15. Andika (10-1): 16. Emswary (14-1): 17. Paddock (14-1): 18. Eastern House (15-1): 19. Andika (10-1): 20. Emswary (14-1): 21. Paddock (14-1): 22. Eastern House (15-1): 23. Andika (10-1): 24. Emswary (14-1): 25. Paddock (14-1): 26. Eastern House (15-1): 27. Andika (10-1): 28. Emswary (14-1): 29. Paddock (14-1): 30. Eastern House (15-1): 31. Andika (10-1): 32. Emswary (14-1): 33. Paddock (14-1): 34. Eastern House (15-1): 35. Andika (10-1): 36. Emswary (14-1): 37. Paddock (14-1): 38. Eastern House (15-1): 39. Andika (10-1): 40. Emswary (14-1): 41. Paddock (14-1): 42. Eastern House (15-1): 43. Andika (10-1): 44. Emswary (14-1): 45. Paddock (14-1): 46. Eastern House (15-1): 47. Andika (10-1): 48. 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FOOTBALL

Thoroughbred gives the two-horse race fresh kick

By Clive White

Liverpool 1
Everton 1

With a summer break as foreseen for this one, there was no reason to believe that things should be any different from last season. And so it proved in the General Motors Charity Shield at Wembley on Saturday (for all Everton's strange new faces) as the two Merseyside favourites raced stride for stride towards the finishing line almost certainly not for the last time this season.

The moment Dalglish joined this quality stalemate in the 65th minute we were reminded of just how little life has changed as he shook up Liverpool with the same marked improvement as a racehorse whose apprentice had been swapped for Piggott with a couple of furlongs to go.

Though they momentarily slipped behind to an audacious eighth-minute goal by Heath, they deservedly forced a dead heat with two minutes remaining when the forces of Dalglish and Rush, the two-goal hero of the FA Cup Final three months earlier, produced a fitting climax. The Welshman instinctively accepted Dalglish's driven cross, swiping it past Mimms in one lethal stroke. Rush's annual goal haul had begun.

The trouble Liverpool had replacing Souless will be doubled when this pair eventually move on; Rush to his waiting pot of gold in Italy at the end of the season, Dalglish permanently to the bench. He spent 65 minutes there on Saturday until he could contain himself no longer, coming on to replace the plodding MacDonald. How unusually gratifying it must be for a manager to be able physically to right the wrongs that torment his counterparts.

But for how much longer

can Dalglish, at 35, be so blessed? He says that he cannot afford to pick anyone on sentiment, including himself, and adds modestly that Liverpool have in the past played well without him and badly with him. Someone should have defied him to name those occasions, particularly the latter. His impact on Saturday's game was felt from his first touch, an aggressive, positive ball struck behind the Everton full back which put Johnston in where it hurts.

The fizzy Liverpool winger-cum-midfielder narrowly lost the man of the match award to Everton's Steven, a player of the same ilk. It was encouraging to see a World Cup traveller performing with such zest after only a three-week break from the game because of a club tour as well.

Impressive during that tour and again on Saturday was the tall, sturdy Langley, signed recently from Wigan for £130,000. Howard Kendall, the Everton manager, seems to have spent his holidays at the summer sales, strengthening his squad and possibly the team after the departure of Linaker to Barcelona for £2.75 million.

Kendall's decision not to buy a replacement for the England star seems to have been vindicated by Heath, who was on the point of leaving Goodison Park last season because of his inability to command a first-team place. He was voted best player in one of Everton's pre-season tournaments and, comforted with a new four-year contract, he and Sharp worked together on Saturday against the redoubtable Hansen and Lawrenson in a way that suggested they had never been apart.

Before a serious injury to Heath two seasons ago Kendall considered his liaison with Sharp the most formidable in the country. His



Gallop on in the Charity Stakes: Dalglish at full rein. (Photograph: Frank Herrmann)

goal was typically full of impudence, pouncing on a ball while others pondered, before sweeping it confidently past Hooper, a substitute for Grobbelaar, who had to leave the field after 57 minutes with a stomach strain which may yet delay his League start.

Kendall must have been particularly cheered to see a team with Reid, Bracewell, Southall, Stevens, Mountfield, Van den Hauwe and Pointon fight their way back into contention after a dodgy start.

Those reliable deputies, Richardson and notably Harper, were as able as ever and most of the new faces, including a familiar one, too, in Manchester City's former captain, Power, acquitted themselves admirably, though

Adams, signed from Stoke, was understandably overawed by it all during his 25-minute spell as substitute. Kendall will probably need another look at the big, quick young Liverpudlian centre back, Marshall, before deciding whether to return to the marketplace.

No doubt Everton's overall appearance will be much the same as usual in the coming weeks, as will that of Liverpool, who, in the absence of the injured Nicol, gave Venson, their only big summer signing, his debut.

Whether the two teams produced sufficient excitement and enterprise to tempt more of those five million live viewers out of their armchairs this winter was open to ques-

tion if the divided opinions of the television pundits were anything to go by. Certainly both sides played too much offside for anybody's liking.

A change of casts would be no bad thing but the streamlining of the League makes that unlikely. With the Merseysiders spending hundreds of thousands of pounds merely to strengthen their squads, what chance do the others have?

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar (sub: C Hooper); B Venson; J Beglin, M Lawrenson, R Whelan, A Hansen, S Lewis, C Johnston, I Rush, J Moyle, K MacDonald (sub: K Dalglish).

EVERTON: R Mimms; A Harper, P Power, K Richardson, M Langley, T Stevens, A Heath, G Sharp, K Richardson, K Sheedy (sub: N Adams, sub: P Wilkinson). Referee: N Midgley (Manchester).

Celtic setting the standard Tottenham close in on Gough

By Hugh Taylor

The late goal scored by Maurice Johnston to give Celtic a 1-0 victory over Clydebank has already shortened the odds on the Scottish champions retaining the premier division title after only three matches from 13-8 to 6-4.

While they never discovered real form at night Kibworth Park and lacked inventiveness during the near 90-minute siege on the Clydebank goal, their display of strength and pace was impressive enough to show why they are the side every other aspirant will have to overcome this year.

Yet sympathy went out to the gallant and well-organized home defence which filtered only in the 87th minute when what had previously been a sleeping partnership of Johnston and Brian McChesney woke up to manufacture a simple goal, Johnston heading into the net from his partner's cross.

In contrast to Celtic's bright

start as the only major club with full points, Rangers continued to stumble. A near-capacity crowd of 44,000 at Ibrox was turned away when, only two minutes from the end, Redford, a former Rangers player, scored the winning goal for Dundee United.

Yet Rangers, playing splendid football, had led 2-0 at half time, thanks to fine goals scored by McColville. United adopted a more positive attitude in the second half, as the expensive constructed Rangers defence collapsed and Gallacher paved United's way to a dramatic recovery with two goals before Redford completed Rangers' misery.

A troubled week lies ahead for Graeme Souness. Not only has the player-manager seen his club slump from the position of joint favourites for the title to third choice, but he faces an SFA disciplinary committee tomorrow following his sending-off against Hibernian.

Aberdeen have become second favourites for the championship after a comfortable 2-0 win at Pittodrie over Hamilton Academicals, with Stark scoring both goals and Connor, transferred from Dundee days earlier, providing promising touches. Hamilton, who are still without a point, are finding life in the Scottish league just as difficult as they had anticipated and so are Falkirk, the other newcomers, who were beaten 1-0 by Heart of Midlothian at Tynecastle, Watson scoring in the 84th minute.

Hibernian have faltered after their dramatic win over Rangers and they were beaten 3-0 by improving Dundee. The newcomers, Ferguson, from Rangers, and Angus, from Aberdeen, were in fine form, both scoring. Hibernian's new manager, who was working in Mexico as a television commentator.

Gough's last match for Dundee United was Saturday's 3-2 win over Glasgow Rangers at Ibrox. Graeme Souness, the former Dundee manager, had also been keen to sign the versatile defender, but United were reluctant to sell to another Scottish club. Consequently, Souness turned

Richard Gough, the Dundee United defender, was expected to sign for Tottenham Hotspur last night for a fee of around £650,000. With the two clubs having agreed a price for the Scottish international, it only remained for the player to agree terms with the London club.

Capped 26 times, Gough, aged 24, played in a three of Scotland's World Cup games this summer where he clearly impressed David Fleet, the Tottenham manager, who was working in Mexico as a television commentator.

Gough's last match for Dundee United was Saturday's 3-2 win over Glasgow Rangers at Ibrox. Graeme Souness, the former Dundee manager, had also been keen to sign the versatile defender, but United were reluctant to sell to another Scottish club. Consequently, Souness turned

his attention to Terry Butcher, the Ipswich and England centre half (and Tottenham's summer target) and the English club turned their attention north of the border.

Born in Stockholm, of a Swedish mother, Gough was brought up in South Africa. He moved to Scotland in 1980 and, after being turned down by Rangers, signed for Dundee United. He will be the second member of the Gough family to play in London - his father, Charlie, played for Charlton.

Tottenham lacked a top-class defender last season and Gough, together with another new signing, Mitchell Thomas, the former Luton full-back, would undoubtedly strengthen their defence. All being well he should make his debut in the opening match at Aston Villa next Saturday.

HOCKEY

Irish continue to spring surprises

Amsterdam (Reuter) - The reigning champions, The Netherlands, took control of their group in the women's World Cup yesterday, while in the other pool the unfancied Irish continued to spring surprises.

Sophie von Weller scored three brilliant goals as the Dutch, holders of the Olympic and European crowns as well, beat England 5-1 and went a point clear of Australia, their nearest Pool A rivals.

In Pool B Ireland followed up their draw yesterday with West Germany, the Olympic silver medal winners, by holding the powerful Soviet team to a thrilling 3-3 draw. The Irish went a goal down in just 10 seconds without so much as touching the ball but bounced back through penalty corner goals from Mary Barrett to lead briefly before Natalia Krasnikova levelled the scores.

Early in the second half Caroline Faxon put Ireland in front again but as the game drew to a close Krasnikova scored a solo goal to ensure the draw.

The end of the second round saw the Soviet Union heading Pool B with New Zealand in second place, while West Germany, with many world-class players in their side, lay second from bottom.

The United States, who captured the bronze medal at the Olympic Games, compounded their defeat by the Russians by losing 2-1 to the physical New Zealanders, thus anchoring themselves in bottom place.

Canada were the unlucky side of the day, dictating their game against Australia for long periods but losing to two first-half penalty corner goals scored against the run of play by Elspeth Clement.

High price

The £200,000 transfer tag on Imre Varadi, the West Bromwich Albion forward, has forced Sheffield United out of the bidding.

CYCLING

Hinault is ready to make his attack

From John Wilcockson
Vail, Colorado

Going into yesterday's crucial time-trial on the Vail Pass, 9,500 feet up in the Rocky Mountains, the Coors International Classic was developing into a battle between Greg LeMond and Bernard Hinault, the Tour de France protagonists, and Andrew Hampsten.

The overnight race leader, surprisingly, was Jeff Pierce, aged 28, from California, who turned professional less than two months ago. Pierce took the lead on Friday when he was one of 14 riders who gained four minutes on the main field at the end of the so-called Tour of the Moon stage at Grand Junction.

It was a tactically fought stage, controlled by the Levi's team of Anderson and Hampsten and Red Zinger team of LeMond and Hinault. The big losers were Doug Shapiro, of the 7-Eleven team, Dag Otto Lauritzen, of Norway - neither of whom could follow the pace set by Hampsten and LeMond on the second ascent of the aptly-named Cold Shivers Hill in the lunatic-type landscape of the Colorado National Monument Park.

On Saturday, Raul Alcala defeated Steve Bauer, of Canada, to win the 60-mile eighth stage at the delightful Alpine resort of Aspen. The Mexican, aged 22, began a spectacular chase five laps from the end of the 30-lap race to bridge a 70-second gap to a strong five-man break, and then attacked with Bauer on the circuit's one climb.

Pierce retained his overall lead, but Hinault was only five seconds behind and threatening to add the red-and-white Coors Classic leader's jersey to his collection of yellows and pinks from five victorious Tours de France and three tours of Italy.

In the women's section of the race, Jeanette Longo, the world champion of France, was holding a strong lead after only 90 miles of racing. Two second places and a victory in the Aspen stage put her more than one minute ahead of Maria Canina, the Italian, and recent winner of the Tour de France, Femminin, while Marianne Berglund, of Sweden, and Inga Thompson, of the United States, were the only others in contention. The best of the four British riders has been Clare Greenwood, from Cardiff, who was holding 14th place, just over four minutes behind Longo.

RESULTS: Men: Seventh Stage (Tour of the Moon, 60 miles): 1. A van der Poel (NED), 2. M. Armstrong (USA), 3. J. Barmard (FRA), 4. Rogers (USA), 5. Zacc (USA), 6. D. Konyshov (URS), 7. S. Konyshov (URS), 8. S. Van der Poel (NED), 9. S. Konyshov (URS), 10. S. Konyshov (URS), 11. S. Konyshov (URS), 12. S. Konyshov (URS), 13. S. Konyshov (URS), 14. S. Konyshov (URS), 15. S. Konyshov (URS), 16. S. Konyshov (URS), 17. S. Konyshov (URS), 18. S. Konyshov (URS), 19. S. Konyshov (URS), 20. S. Konyshov (URS), 21. S. Konyshov (URS), 22. S. Konyshov (URS), 23. S. Konyshov (URS), 24. S. Konyshov (URS), 25. S. Konyshov (URS), 26. S. Konyshov (URS), 27. S. Konyshov (URS), 28. S. Konyshov (URS), 29. S. Konyshov (URS), 30. S. Konyshov (URS), 31. S. Konyshov (URS), 32. S. Konyshov (URS), 33. S. Konyshov (URS), 34. S. Konyshov (URS), 35. S. Konyshov (URS), 36. S. Konyshov (URS), 37. S. Konyshov (URS), 38. S. Konyshov (URS), 39. S. Konyshov (URS), 40. S. Konyshov (URS), 41. S. Konyshov (URS), 42. S. 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INTERVIEW

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Connelly, John Hart and Donald Pleasance in *After the Funeral*
9.45 London Eloquence: Couperin (La Sultane), J B Querein (Quorbin in F, C 1/5 and Couperin (La Superbe)
10.15 Jazz Revisited: with Steve Roca (?)
11.00 Maura Lympany: piano recordings to celebrate her 70th birthday. Schumann (Symphonic Studies), Chopin (Sonata No 3), 11.15 News. 12.00 Closesdown.

Radio 2

On medium wave. Stereo on VHF.

News on the hour. Sports Deskis 1.05pm, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.05, 6.02, 8.45 (m only), 9.55. Cricket Scoreboard 7.30pm. 4.05pm Colin Berry 5.30 Ray Mears 7.30 Nigel Dempster 8.30 Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young 1.05pm Gerald Harper 2.05 Anne Rice 3.30 David Hamilton 5.00 John Dunn 7.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and at 7.30. Big Band Era 8.30 Top Grand Prix 9.00 10.00 Ten's Gaily

Radio 1
On medium wave. Stereo on VHF (see below).
News on the half-hour from 10.00-10.30 and 12.30-1.00. Then 10.30-11.00 and 12.00-12.30.

12.00 midnight
5.30am Adrian John 7.00 Simon Mayo 9.30 Simon Bates 11.00 The Radio 1 Roadshow from Marazion 12.30am Newsbeat (Frank Partridge) 12.45am Davies 1.00 Eve Wright 5.30am Newsbeat (Frank Partridge)
5.45 Bruno Brooks 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00 John Peel.
VHF Stereo Radio 1 & 2- 4.00am As Radio 2. 10.00pm As Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am As Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newscast 8.30 Professions 7.15 News 7.30 Twenty Four Hours 7.30 Sam

8.15 For Whom The Bell Tolls 1.00
Anything Goes 3.00 News 3.05 Review 3.10
British Press 3.15 Good Books 3.20
Aldous Huxley 3.25 The World As I See It 3.30
Peoples' Choice 10.00 News 10.01
Festivals 11.00 News 11.00 News Again
Britain 11.15 Every Day A Holy Day 11.20
Africa 12.15 Review 12.20
Brain of Britain 1996 12.45 Sports
Roundup 1.50 News 1.50 Twenty Four
Hours 2.30 Talking About Music 2.35
Radio 2.45 Lala Wake Up Music 2.50
Radio 3.00 News 3.00
What's New Across Europe 4.00 Commentaries
4.15 The Perceptor Place 4.30
Minutemen 6.45 Sports Roundup 7.45
People's Choice 8.00 News 8.01
Four Hours 8.30 Sports International 8.35
News 8.51 Network UK 9.15
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Newsround 12.30 Search and Company 1.00
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5.05 Twenty Four Hours 5.45 World
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YORKSHIRE As London exits 9.25am Robo Story, 9.50-10.35s Margrave of a Legend, 1.25pm News, 1.25h Live Yorkshire, 7.30-8.30pm The Yorkshire Country Club, 8.35pm News, 9.30-10.00pm Country Practices, 5.15-6.45 Give us a Clue, 6.00 Calendar, 6.30-7.00 Summer Sport, 11.15-12.00pm Easton Lane, 12.20pm 6.00 Music Box.

GRAMPIAN As London exits 9.25am First Things, 9.55 Breakfast, 10.00-10.35s Orphans of the Wild, 1.20pm News, 1.30-1.45 First Four-Sided Triangle, 3.00-3.30s New Squares, 3.30-4.00pm The Old Castle Farm, 6.00 North Tonight, 6.35-7.00pm Shrammy Dash, 8.30-9.00pm Held in

Trust, 11:20 Devil's Lake Concerts, 12:20pm News, Closesdown.

TSW 9:30am News, 9:35am News, Seaside Street, 10:25-10:35 Gate to Northwest Passage, 1:20pm News, 1:30-3:30 Film: Inspector Cleveland, 5:15 Gue's, 6:30-7:00 News, 7:00-7:15 News, 7:15-7:45 News, 7:45-8:00 Emeralds Fall, 11:20 Minder, 12:20pm Postscript, Closesdown.

ULSTER As London except, 9:50 News Urchins, 10:20-10:35 Max: the Mouse, 1:20pm Lunchtime, 1:30 Film: Red Shoes or Mountains, 3-15 Cartoon, 3:30-4:00 News, 4:00-4:15-5:45 Give Us A Clue, 6:00 Summer Edition, 6:15 Summer Sport, 8:30-9:00 Passport, 9:30 The Sweeney, 12:20pm News, Closesdown.

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THURSDAY 28 AUGUST
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THE FARTHO **WYNNE**
WATSON **WYNNE**

FRIDAY 11:50-12:00 PM
LUNCH BOASTING 100% OFF

ODCOM HAYMARKET 10:30-11:30 AM
Will Daney's FANTASIA
11:30 pm show. Also 6:30 pm
7-10:15 AM available in
advance. Arrive, and you
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ODCOM LEICESTER SQUARE
9:30 61111 into 9:30 4250 /
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8:30-11:50 pm 100% OFF
Dinner 2.00. 5.00. 10.00
11:30 pm show. Also 6:30 pm
7-10:15 AM available in
advance. Arrive, and you
will enjoy. Inexpensive welcome

Continued on page 28

Onus on Botham to perform like a conquering hero

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Ian Botham is back. Perhaps partly in deference to public demand, he has been included in the England team for the third Test match against New Zealand, sponsored by Cornhill and starting at The Oval on Thursday. Lamb also returns, and Gooch has been retained despite his unavailability for the Australian tour. More surprisingly, the selectors have allowed themselves Willey again. Moxon, Pringle and Thomas are dropped.

The general impression will be that it looks more like an England side than some of the recent ones. Obviously Botham's presence has a lot to do with this. It is up to him now to show what he can still do. No doubt he will be cheered like a conquering hero when he comes out to bat or is called on to bowl. It will be splendid if he can perform like one. The very prospect should fill the ground.

The side is a proper complement to the New Zealanders. Priority has been given to batting them. Only Athey, French and Small have played fewer than 20 Test matches. The 12 players have won over 450 caps between them, and they contain three England captains. The average age is 30.

To judge by the runs he has been scoring for Northamptonshire, Lamb has benefited from his break away from the Test scene. Before being dropped during the series against India he had scored 285 runs in 11 first-class innings at an average of 26. Since then he has scored 856 runs in only one innings more at an average of 95. Being left out may well have been the spur he needed. The regular members of the side get so much Test cricket these days that they tend to take it all for granted.

In standing by Athey, who will go in first, and giving Willey another game, the selectors are at least being consistent. They seem determined to take Athey to Australia, and no doubt they will do if he can give the innings a start against Haddad.

England 12

	Age	Tests
G A Gooch (Essex)	33	58
C W J Athey (Gloucesters)	28	7
D I Gower (Leicesters)	29	85
M W Gatting (Middlesex, capt)	29	47
A J Lamb (Northants)	32	45
I T Botham (Somerset)	30	84
P Willey (Leicestershire)	34	26
J E Embury (Middlesex)	34	38
P H Edmonds (Middlesex)	35	40
B W French (Nottingham)	27	4
G R Dilley (Kent)	27	21
G C Small (Warwickshire)	24	1

Averages

(For current first-class season; not including matches continuing today)

	INO	R	HS	Ave
A J Lamb	18	4,905	160	27.0
M W Gatting	18	2,851	104	15.8
G A Gooch	22	6,889	183	31.3
D I Gower	20	2,097	83	10.5
C W J Athey	24	1,867	171	7.8
B W French	18	257	37	14.3
G C Small	21	259	45	12.3
J E Embury	17	1,261	75	18.3
P H Edmonds	17	1,091	11	15.3
G R Dilley	19	6,133	28	10.2

Batting

	O	M	RW	Ave
J E Embury	313.3	113	574	22.07
G C Small	510.3	119	1,438	22.12
G R Dilley	366.5	88	1,172	24.41
M W Gatting	81	20	191	6.25
P H Edmonds	409	125	829	31.88
G A Gooch	118	37	273	45.50
C W J Athey	18	5	60	12.0
P Willey	124.3	34	253	7.32
I T Botham	117	18	415	8.80
D I Gower	1.1	0	5	0

* signifies not out

He will be Gooch's fifth different opening partner in six Test matches this summer, but they can both be heartened by what happened when they went in together in the second of the one-day internationals against New Zealand at Old Trafford a month ago.

England lost their first wicket then at 193, and in making 142 not out, Athey showed just how well he can play, but in giving him another chance the selectors will have been influenced by his workmanlike method and a somewhat dubious decision he has had recently — one in the second Test against India, the other at Trent Bridge last Monday.

England's No 6 at Trent Bridge was Pringle. Their number seven at The Oval will be Willey, presumably to reduce the risk of Botham

being left high and dry — perhaps 30 not out but without a partner. The alternative was to hang on to Pringle, or, as I had hoped, to give a chance to de Freitas or Capel (if he really looked the part for the TCCB XI last week). Willey has to be seen now as a candidate for Australia, where they may think that he would come in useful at "the bits and pieces," like blocking up an end in the one-day games. That was the idea in West Indies, though it never quite worked out.

Unless Botham is to be given the new ball, to the exclusion of Small or Dilley, or the pitch looks very dry, either Edmonds or Embury will find himself doing the drinks on Thursday. The choice of Dilley confirms his present rating, which puts him ahead of Foster and Thomas. Whether all three go to Australia, as well as Small, will depend on the number of fast bowlers to be taken, either three or four. Foster is doing himself no harm at the moment, picking up a lot of wickets for Essex.

If this England side fails, as most of the others have this season, then we really shall know we are bad. Some mercurial selecting has contributed to several performances in the last two and a half months that have been horrendous even allowing for the fact that India and New Zealand are no longer the push-over they sometimes used to be. This time Gatting can have few complaints with the side he has been given.

The case for omitting Gooch has been resisted, and Botham will be on his mettle. By choosing Botham the selectors have transferred the pressure from themselves to him. His many supporters will expect the world of him, more than is fair. His bowling figures since his substitution — two for 263 in 57 overs — are scarcely auspicious, yet he is within a single wicket of equalling Dennis Lillee's Test record of 355. His hitting has been phenomenal. There will be high drama at The Oval, weather permitting.

GOLF

James wins after play-off

By Mitchell Platt

Mark James holed a putt of 15 feet for a birdie at the first extra hole to overcome Hugh Baiocchi of South Africa, and Lee Trevino, of the United States, in a sudden-death finish to the Benson and Hedges International Open on the Fulford course in York yesterday.

James, who had missed a chance from three feet to win

the title on the 18th hole, earned £30,000 for his first victory on English soil since he became a professional in 1976. Baiocchi was first to putt at the opening extra hole, but after he had missed from 20 feet, Trevino left his putt short from a similar distance.

Trevino and Baiocchi, who each started out two strokes behind James (70), both com-

pleted rounds of 68 to finish alongside their rival. They totalled 274, which is 14 under par, while Gordon Brand junior finished strongly with three birdies in the last four holes to complete a 71 which was one shot too many for him to be involved in the play-off.

Trevino was first to finish, setting the target, but Baiocchi matched his total so leaving James requiring a birdie at the long 18th to win.

Trevino, visibly disappointed, had failed to make progress over the last six holes following an encouraging sequence of four birdies in six holes from the seventh. He was also involved in a fair amount of drama at the last when he squirmed his second shot from out of the trees across the fairway. The ball struck a spectator and laid out the unfortunate individual.

In fact it proved to be a lucky break for Trevino because the ball ricocheted back out towards the fairway, so leaving him a shot of about 110 yards. However, he was unable to get up and down from there and Baiocchi also failed to make his birdie at the last.

The South African had moved through the field with an exciting outward half of 32, which is four under par, and a birdie two at the 10th. He dropped a shot at the long 11th but he missed the chance of a two from six feet at the short 14th. At the last Baiocchi mis-cued his second shot but, still with a chance from 15 feet to break the deadlock, he missed the putt.

James had appeared to be the most unlikely challenger following an indifferent start when he dropped shots at three of the first seven holes.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (68 unless stated): 74: M James, 68: 70: 70 (won play-off); H Baiocchi (SA), 68: 70: 68: 1 Trevino (US), 68: 67: 73: 68: 278: G Brand junior (Aus), 67: 72: 71: 276: J O'Leary (I), 68: 68: 72: 68: 1 Woodson, 71: 68: 70: 67: M McNulty (Zim), 68: 69: 72: 67: 277: J M O'Connell (Sri), 67: 71: 67: 72: C O'Connor (Ireland), 72: 68: 72: 68: 278: J M Canizarro (Sri), 68: 72: 68: 70: 1 Lee, 68: 69: 71: 70: 278: N Falcio, 71: 70: 71: 67: 280: M Roe, 67: 72: 72: 69: 1 Baker-Finch (Aus), 70: 72: 70: 68: 281: G Marsh (Aus), 68: 71: 70: 5 Whites, 72: 69: 71: 69: V Fernandez (Arg), 67: 74: 72: 68: 282: J Hengerty, 69: 69: 70: 74: H Clark, 68: 73: 71: 72: T Amour (US), 69: 72: 70: 71: 283: J Howden (SA), 69: 72: 67: 283: A Watkin (Ireland), 70: 71: 71: 71: A Forsbrand (Sri), 73: 70: 73: 67: A Saavedra (Arg), 71: 73: 72: 67: T Gale (Aus), 68: 72: 69: 68: C Anderson (Can), 74: 68: 72: 68: C Selberg (Sri), 68: 73: 72: 70.

Mansell has to walk home

By John Blunsden

Alain Prost climbed to within two points of Nigel Mansell, the world championship leader, yesterday by winning the Austrian Grand Prix at Zeltweg, a high-speed race run in such intense heat that car after car had to be abandoned.

Prost's Marlboro McLaren-TAG was the only car to complete the 52 laps, Michele Alboreto's Ferrari leading the distant chase to the chequered flag more than a lap in arrears. With Stefan Johansson taking third place, it was by far the best result of the season for Ferrari.

It was also the best day yet in the relatively short career of Carl Haas's team of Lola-Fords, who picked up their first championship points with Alan Jones and Patrick Tambay claiming fourth and fifth places respectively.

For several other teams, however, it was a desperately disappointing race. Hopes have been high at the start for Benetton, for whom Teo Fagi had claimed pole position.

At the start Berger shot straight into the lead to the delight of the Austrian crowd, and with Fagi tucked in behind him they quickly outpaced the rest of the field, led by Prost and Mansell, who

needed a replacement control-box for his engine's management system, and he lost four laps before he was back in the race again and running as healthily as ever. The fastest race lap was to be poor compensation for such a promising performance.

Berger's stop put Mansell into the lead but Prost, who had stopped for tyres on lap 22, went to the front when Mansell made his own stop six laps later.

Nelson Piquet, the winner of the previous two grands prix, was not proving a match for Mansell this time, and he was a distant fourth even before he brought his Williams-Honda in for its first stop after only 18 laps. Soon after half distance Piquet was at his pit again, this time to retire.

With Ayrton Senna having abandoned his JPS Lotus with a persistent misfire, and Piquet gone, Mansell looked well set to reinforce his championship claims, but at the end of 33 laps he passed the pits with a rough-sounding engine, not to reappear; he parked his car at the side of the track and walked home.

Berger remained well in control until his mid-race pit stop, but instead of just tyres

were soon locked in close combat over third position. Berger remained in front beyond quarter distance, then Fagi suddenly moved ahead, only to slow right down within seconds before heading for his pit and retirement.

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First-class Prost: the Marlboro-McLaren stamp of authority

Now it was Prost and Keke Rosberg out on their own and seemingly heading for a McLaren one-two on the circuit where Prost had been victorious in 1983 and 1985.

Then the Frenchman slowed with three laps to go, but then his car picked up again within seconds. But not Rosberg's; almost within sight of six championship points he pulled off the track, climbed out, and walked disgustedly back towards the paddock area.

It was a dismal day for the Brabham team. Trouble with two cars during the morning warm-up meant that Riccardo Patrese took over Derek Warwick's car.

He was slow off the grid and one of the first retirements, while Warwick himself did not even make the race.

Martin Brundle's Data General Tyrrell was an early retirement in a cloud of engine smoke when running just outside the top 10. Johnny Dumfries suffered engine trouble with his JPS Lotus, and Jonathan Palmer also retired with a smoking engine.

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World records confirm Donkova's rise

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Cologne

It did not need a crystal ball to see that Jordanka Donkova, of Bulgaria, was going to break the 100 metres hurdles world record soon. But to break it twice inside an hour here yesterday simply emphasized her current pre-eminence in an event in which she was not even national record-holder a month ago.

That accolade belonged to Ginka Zagorcheva, who was second yesterday. But, after taking 0.02 seconds off her own and Gazyana Rabstyn's world record of 12.36 seconds in the heat, Miss Donkova took the record to 12.29 in the final, winning by three metres from Miss Zagorcheva.

Miss Donkova first came to prominence in 1982 when she set four national records, the best of which was 12.44 seconds, and finished second in the European championships, and seventh in the pentathlon, at which she scored a creditable 6,187, in 1983. But her hurdling languished in that and the following year because of severe knee problems. These she has had since 1980 and they her time down to 13.24 seconds last year, good enough for only 50th place in the world. Meanwhile, Miss Zagorcheva had taken the Bulgarian record with 12.42 seconds.

Miss Donkova retrieved the national record with 12.40 at the Goodwill Games in Moscow just over a month ago, one of only four competitions that Miss Donkova had at the beginning of the season. She then went back into training and emerged in this last week with the will and the form to do even better. She ran 12.38 seconds in Budapest last Monday, 12.36 in Vienna last Wednesday, equalling Miss Rabstyn's record in Warsaw in 1980. Then, in Berlin on Friday night, Miss Donkova

ran 12.37, before coming here to see that Jordanka Donkova, of Bulgaria, was going to break the 100 metres hurdles world record soon. But to break it twice inside an hour here yesterday simply emphasized her current pre-eminence in an event in which she was not even national record-holder a month ago.

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